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Flood Control to Court; Mexican Groups Oppose 'Socialization' of Schools

The World's Day—At a Glance
Dec. 18, 1939

Flood Control Goes to Supreme Court

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supreme Court ordered oral arguments today on litigation potentially involving constitutionality of the Federal Government's flood-control program.

It called for arguments Jan. 29 on whether Oklahoma should be permitted to institute proceedings in the high tribunal seeking to enjoin the Secretary of War from proceeding with construction of the $54,000,000 Denison, Texas, dam.

Mexicans Oppose Move to 'Socialize' Schools

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—At least five educational groups today opposed the proposed Constitutional amendment to make all State-controlled education "socialistic."

The amendment before the Chamber of Deputies is reported to have the backing of President Cardenas. It would modify the Constitution to provide that State-controlled education must be "socialistic, democratic, and free of superstitions."

Martial Law Rules Georgia Highway Department

ATLANTA (AP)—Adj. Gen. John E. Stoddard of the Georgia National Guard announced today martial law had been declared in effect for the State Highway Department and its properties.

Execution of the martial law order marked a new step in the controversy between Gov. E. D. Rivers and W. Linton Miller, ousted Highway chairman. Mr. Miller had won a permanent injunction from a three-judge court against interference with him in occupying the chairmanship and performing his duties.

Controversy Marks Opening of Hat Wage Hearing

WASHINGTON (AP)—A public hearing on recommendations for minimum wages in the hat industry got off to an explosive start today with opposing factions arguing over procedure and qualification of witnesses.

Fletcher H. Montgomery of the Hat Institute, New York, charged the Wage-Hour Administration failed to send him proper notification of the meeting.

American Clipper Delayed at Azores

NEW YORK (AP)—Pan American Airways said today that the American Clipper, scheduled to arrive at noon, had been delayed at Horta, Azores Islands, on its Atlantic crossing, and would reach Port Washington, Long Island, tomorrow.

Viceroy Appeals for United War Front in India

CALCUTTA (AP)—India's Viceroy appealed today for a united political front to buttress India's war effort, and declared dominion status "cannot be achieved in a moment." Lord Linlithgow said that before India could be granted independence "preparatory processes are essential if problems of even greater difficulty are to be avoided at a later date."

Reichsbank Prepares to Issue Aluminum Coins

BERLIN (AP)—Germany's money is being made as far as possible from domestic products. The Reichsbank announced that it would issue aluminum 50-pfennig coins (20 cents) to replace the present nickel coin. Paper one, two, and five-mark notes were circulated some time ago to replace coins of nickel.

Officials Hold Secret Session at Treasury

WASHINGTON (AP)—Administration fiscal and agricultural officials met in secret session at the Treasury today. None would discuss the purpose of the meeting, but its importance was indicated by those who attended. These included Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; Harold D. Smith, Budget Director; Lauchlin Currie, Executive Assistant to the President; and Frederick A. Delano, Chairman of the National Resources Committee.

Browder Passport Trial Set for Jan. 2

NEW YORK (AP)—Federal Judge Murray Hulbert today fixed Jan. 2 for trial of Earl Browder, General Secretary of the Communist Party in the United States, on charges of violating the Federal passport laws.

Six Milk Dealers Are Given Until Jan. 23 to Pay Farmers

The Federal government today gave six Greater Boston milk dealers until Jan. 23 to pay money owed by them to the farmers as part of the government campaign to enforce the milk marketing agreements recently upheld by the United States Supreme Court as constitutional.

The distributors haled before the Federal District Court today were the Fairfield Farms, Inc., of Lynn; Green Meadows Dairy, Watertown; Kingston Brothers, Brookline; Benjamin and Henry Greenblott, Waltham; William A. McAdoo, Cambridge, and B. L. Cummings, of Arlington. They were ordered by the court to draft a plan for payment of some $100,000 owed to farmers under the so-called equalization pool.

The purpose of the milk pool is to equalize production to give every farmer, however small, a fair share of the Boston milk sales. The code has been criticized as penalizing the efficient farmer in favor of the farmer who cannot compete effectively for his markets. At the same time, the pool is said by close-to-market farmers to be imposing financial burdens that may force them out of the business.

Nathan Koenig, representative of the Department of Agriculture, said today that dealers against whom the department is taking action are already under court orders to comply with the milk marketing program of equalization, but have failed to fulfill court orders. Their books will be audited between now and Jan. 23 to ascertain their capacity to pay producers.

Contempt proceedings have already been filed against 10 other dealers, eight of whom will be brought into court to answer charges tomorrow. John A. Canavan, special assistant of the U. S. Attorney General, has asked jail sentences for the defaulters.

According to Federal authorities today, the intent and purpose of the milk control act for the Boston market is "to regulate the milk industry and to control in general all milk sold or offered for sale to the inhabitants of the Commonwealth." The program could not have been instituted without a majority vote of all the farmers supplying the Boston milkshed.

Chief bone of contention is that most of the farmers supplying the market live out of the State, that is, in New Hampshire and Vermont, where production is cheaper. In this respect Greater Boston dealers and producers are held to be competing at great disadvantage. Yet the milk program says in effect to these dealers: "Either pay into the pool or stop doing business."

Mr. Koenig declared that between $500,000 and $600,000, representing money past due to producers under the Federal order, remains to be collected from an aggregate of $2,500,000 which was to have been paid to farmers after the U. S. Court ruling of last Fall validating the milk pool.

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C.I.O. Adds Its Voice to Labor Board Critics

Inquiry resumes with knowledge that demand for Wagner Act revision is popular.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—The House Committee investigating the National Labor Relations Board resumed its hearings today with the knowledge that sentiment now seems to be unanimous among the great pressure groups affected by the Wagner Act that it ought to be amended. Unanimity came when the Congress for Industrial Organizations threw its hat into the ring, and in a week-end statement of aims vigorously assailed the board and asked for an overhaul.

Philip G. Phillips, NLRB Regional director of the southern Ohio office, who took the stand today in the House inquiry, said he had instructions to keep "strictly neutral" in the labor controversies in his area. "I have kept myself that way," he explained.

Questioning covered the routine procedure followed by a regional office dealing with board cases. Mr. Phillips identified himself as a former Boston lawyer and Harvard graduate.

Committee counsel asked witness if he had ever informally told the Board that an employer was guilty prior to formal hearings. Mr. Phillips agreed he had advised the Board informally on matters likely to come before it.

Denies Being Profane

Representative Harry Routzohn (R) of Ohio asked witness if he had ever "threatened" employers "with profanity." Mr. Phillips said he might have told employers that if they disobeyed the law they would suffer the consequence, but he did not recall the "profanity."

"I'm from your district!" said Mr. Routzohn.

"I know you are," smiled Mr. Phillips.

Counsel introduced a photostatic copy of a telephone conversation between Mr. Phillips and one Edward Greenfield, President of the Peter Pan Company in Winchester, Ky., on March 21, 1939.

This showed that Mr. Phillips had declared,

"I tell you Greenfield I'll get you."

Mr. Greenfield responded: "I have somebody listening-in on this conversation and I'll use it."

Mr. Phillips replied that he was "going to enforce the law—I'm telling you this, you can't disobey the law and get away with it."

Mr. Phillips told the Committee Mr. Greenfield had previously been found to have disobeyed the law by a trial examiner, and had announced he would not obey hte Act. His words were a "threat" only in the sense that he insisted he would see the law enforced.

Used Well-Chosen Words

Counsel asked witness if he had "suppressed news about the Labor Board?" Witness denied this. A copy of a letter was introduced from Mr. Phillips to Nathan Witt, NLRB Secretary, recording that an article prepared for the Cin-

(Continued on Page 19, Column 1)

Unloading the Catch

By a Staff Photographer

Fish Handler at Fish Pier

Handling frozen fish with bare hands in winter causes revolt and use of pitchforks is temporarily resumed.

Pitchforking Fish Resumed Pending Conference on Jan. 4

Two hundred and fifty fish handlers, last Friday forbidden by the City of Boston Health Department to follow the custom of 300 years in using pitchforks in unloading a catch, today rebelled at the frigid job of unloading by hand and held up, for nearly three and a half hours, the transfer of 2,000,000 pounds of ground fish, brought in on 49 vessels.

The men demanded $1 an hour for their cold work and refused to go into the holds or work on the pier until a truce was declared by the Health Department, at the instigation of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, lifting the ban on pitchforks.

A conference has been called for Jan. 4 to settle the issues involved.

The helpers are members of the Fish Handlers' Local of the Fishermen's Union, an A. F. of L. affiliate.

When Mayor Tobin was advised of the strike, he had a conference with Dr. Henry F. R. Watts, Health Commissioner for the City. They decided a moratorium on the pitchfork ban would be in order until Jan. 4.

The Jan. 4 conference will bring together representatives of the Federal Food and Drug Administration, who frown on the use of forks; the City of Boston Health Department, the Fishermen's Union, and a committee of leading fish dealers, headed by Edward H. Cooley, manager of the Massachusetts Fishermen's Association.

Mr. Cooley said today that the dealers and boat owners have done the best they can to comply with all regulations for the sanitary handling of fish.

Mayor Tobin explained the order as consistent with a program begun a year ago to preserve the quality of New England fish. He said the use of pitchforks was banned generally, as is the case at Gloucester.

Women Demand Enactment Of Equal Rights Amendment

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—Enactment of the Equal Rights Amendment to the Constitution as the most effective way of combatting the "growing tendency to enact laws to eliminate women from gainful employment" was demanded by the National Woman's Party in resolutions adopted at a national conference here this week end.

Calling it a "matter of simple justice to the women citizens of the United States that the Equal Rights Amendment be reported out immediately to both Houses of Congress," party members described the present situation as one in which "women are daily being thrown out of employment as a result of discriminatory laws based on sex or marital status, while the Equal Rights Amendment slumbers in the Judiciary Committees of both Houses of Congress."

An example of the protested discriminations was brought before the conference in a telegram from Mrs. Clara Bartlett Conway, Massachusetts Chairman of the Party, reporting that Essex County Commissioners and heads of the departments are considering dismissal of married women from employ of the County, despite the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court several months ago forbidding such action.

"Women of Massachusetts," declared Mrs. Conway, "pay taxes for the support of Government which proposes to deprive them of the opportunity to hold jobs their tax money provides, and give them to men only. We protest this injustice. It is incredible that such a dictatorship should be set up in a section which boasts it is the cradle of American democracy and freedom."

Linking the Party's fight for equality in the United States with the world campaign being waged by the recently organized World Woman's Party, Mrs. George Mesta, Republican National Committeewoman from Oklahoma, told the Conference, "a bad condition for women in any other country is apt to spread and affect women in all countries. On the other hand, an advance of women in one country, favorably affects women in all countries."

Tunnel Tolls in Dispute

Public hearing on proposals for higher Sumner Traffic Tunnel rates appeared likely today, on the eve of expected recommendation by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin that the present 15-cent charge for passenger cars be retained.

The Boston Municipal Research Bureau, pointing out the annual deficit for the year has run as high as $437,869, has urged a one-year experiment with a 20-cent toll.

Hints that a public hearing is in prospect came from two sources. Joseph R. Cotton, chairman of the State Public Utilities Commission, has requested the Mayor to file his rate on the tunnel within the next day or two, thus permitting ample time for a hearing.

The Research Bureau, likewise, announced it had received a letter indicating a hearing would be given their plea.

The rate which is passed upon by the State Department of Public Utilities, after being fixed by the Mayor and local Department of Public Works, has remained 15 cents since the tunnel was finished five years ago, except for a brief trial period at 25 cents.

Mayor Tobin, it was understood at City Hall, opposes a higher toll because the annual deficit has been cut an estimated $100,000 this year and he believes a higher toll would be off-set by a decline in traffic volume.

Politically, it is pointed out, an upturn in the toll might alienate more East Boston votes, a district in which the Mayor failed to show great strength in the last election.

The decrease this year results from a $50,000 grant from the State and from increased traffic.

The Research Bureau points out that the 15 cent rate is the lowest for use of a comparable tunnel in the country, and that the deficit adds 10 cents to the tax rate of already burdened Boston property owners.

Nazi Fliers Bomb Convoy; Graf Spee Sunk by Crew; Reich Peace Hope Dims

Finns' resistance of Russians disappoints Germans who expected mediation.

By H. B. Elliston
Financial Editor of The Christian Science Monitor and conductor of "This Changing World," who is at present on tour in Europe.

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 18—Moscow fell on Finland because it felt Finland would be an easy mark for a blitzkrieg, and Germany gave Moscow the right of way because a Russian attack on Finland afforded another desperate chance of enlisting neutrals as peacemakers with Britain.

This information is the gleanings of many conversations I have had with Scandinavian men of politics since I got back from Finland.

On its face Joseph Stalin's decision to attack Finland seems incredibly stupid. But one must remember that Mr. Stalin is largely motivated by fear that the present chaos may give rise to a grand anti-Stalin coalition. Fear in short explains Mr. Stalin more than Peter the Great or even Ivan the Terrible—fear that prompts him to see dangers all around him and often makes him hazard aggressive moves by way of self-protection.

Granted a Russian sortie into Finland, for whatever reason, when would Stalin make his sortie? That was engaging the political gossipers when I first landed in Scandinavia.

Military Logic Ignored

Information received in Government quarters had been that Russia would not strike until spring. That was apparently a logical deduction. In December Eastern Finland is generally deep in soft snow, and the ice on that lake-dotted terrain is too thin to permit heavy transport.

The theory of a spring offensive seemed logical to this inquirer until he had spoken to the Swedish military. And these informants were not sure that there was any logic left in the warring world—let alone Russia. And they persuaded me to fly to Finland before the storm broke out.

In Helsingfors I came to feel—and the feeling had grown with succeeding interviews—that Moscow had decided to risk a December offensive on the theory that the conquest of Finland merely required a blitzkrieg.

Aside from this speculation

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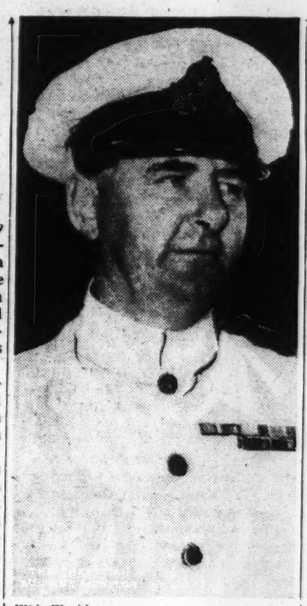


Wide World

Admiral Harwood

Advanced by King George from Commodore to Rear Admiral and knighted in the Order of Bath for directing the battle against the German pocket battleship, Admiral Graf Spee, and ending the work of the raider.

Britain hails hero who stopped the Spee: Page 6.

First major air raid sinks four British ships—British claim German cruiser.

German bombers were reported to have sunk four British merchantmen and damaged three British war craft in their first major air raid on a British convoy.

Sinking of a German cruiser of the 6,000-ton Köln class was reported by the British Admiralty, claiming a submarine penetrated a Nazi destroyer screen. The report was denied in Berlin.

Scuttling of the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee just outside Montevideo harbor was Germany's choice between a battle against a concentration of French and British warships, and internment in the South American port for the duration tinued to twist the wreckage of the German vessel. Argentine officials announced that the crew of 1,069 would be interned.

Fighting in Finland continued in rough weather that kept Russian planes on the ground. Soviet commanders claimed advances of nearly 50 miles in the far north and 82 miles just north of the center. Farther south the Finns say they destroyed 30 tanks and have got two Russian forces surrounded in fighting north of Lake Ladoga.

In a sharp air battle Germany claimed to have brought down 34 British bombers which participated in a raid of the German coast near Helgoland. The raids were believed to be aimed against flying mine-layers based at those points. A German reconnaissance flight over the English northeast coast, which British airmen drove off, was reported. The western front remained virtually quiescent.

Three Reasons For Scuttling Of Graf Spee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Why did Germany scuttle the Admiral Graf Spee?

Naval experts, studying the battle in which the German pocket battleship was forced into the neutral harbor of Montevideo, Uruguay, point to three essential reasons why the ship was sunk by its own crew yesterday instead of risking a final fight with the Allied warships or internment in the neutral harbor.

The first reason they say, was the desire of the Germans to protect the specialized devices on the pocket battleship from inquiring neutral or belligerent eyes.

German Naval Tradition

The second reason is that the action was in keeping with the tradition of the German Navy not to permit its war vessels to fall into enemy hands.

A possible third reason is that the Germans did not wish to let the world know how extensive the damage to the Admiral Graf Spee may have been.

The 14-hour battle in which the German pocketship was outmaneuvered by her more numerous but smaller opponents, evidently made heavy demands upon the German store of ammunition.

Low on Ammunition

The Admiral Graf Spee's six 11-inch guns were provided with only from 60 to 80 rounds of ammunition each. In a running 14-hour fight a large amount of this ammunition would be exhausted. Thus, even with refueling, the Admiral Graf Spee would have been in no position to give an adequate account of herself against the superior Allied forces which were rushed to cut off her escape.

Moreover study of the external evidence of the battering which the German ship suffered from the British guns, leads naval experts to believe that she may have suffered far more damage than the Germans wish to admit. It is considered possible that her fire-control mechanism may have been damaged beyond repair. Thus to safeguard what remains of the myth of the invulnerability of pocket battleships, it was necessary to prevent the world from knowing the extent of the damage.

Had the vessel been interned, Uruguayan officials would have had the run of the ship. Gun mechanisms, catapulting devices, and many of the details of her specialized construction which have so far remained unknown, would have been open to inspection.

Faced with the alternative of internment, the tradition of the German Navy which is to sink their ships rather than to let them fall into other hands must have played a part in the decision. Even after the last war German officers scuttled their fleet in Scapa Flow rather than to permit it to fall into the hands of the victorious Allies.

In the eyes of the German naval officers, internment would have been the equivalent of capture. Thus, in their view, there were only two alternatives—to fight, which was apparently impossible, or to send their ship to the bottom.

Graf Spee scuttled on Hitler's order: Page 6.

Concerted Raid

BERLIN, Dec. 18 (AP)—A German bomber raid—believed to be the first concerted air attack on a British convoy—was reported to have sunk four British merchantmen, and damaged three war vessels, according to DNB, official German News Agency.

[Three British ships were lost and a fourth was abandoned in a sinking condition as the result of large-scale German air raids on North Sea shipping involving at least 13 ships last night and early today, it was announced in London.]

"One group of German scouters attacked the convoy protected by the men-o'-war," a German news agency statement said. "After the first bomb fell among the ships, the convoy scattered to the four winds. Several explosions could be observed."

The German news agency identified two of the four merchant ships reported destroyed as the Pearl and Serenity.

[The British announced the 487-ton British steamer Serenity was sunk by bombs yesterday.]

Lloyd's Shipping Register lists the Pearl as a 678-ton British ship.

The men-o'-war reported damaged ranged up to 2,500 tons.

Gains by British

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today the submarine Ursula had pierced a screen of destroyers and sunk a 6,000-ton German cruiser which carried a normal complement of 571 men.

[Berlin officials denied today London reports that a British submarine had sunk a German cruiser of the Köln class.]

The British Press Association, at the same time, announced it had learned on good authority that this sinking had no connection with the torpedoing of a slightly larger cruiser last week. Apparently both attacks took place Dec. 14.

The German cruiser was said to have been sunk at the mouth of the Elbe River, a strongly fortified German naval base, with the harbor of Cuxhaven on one side and Brunbüttel on the other. Hamburg, one of Germany's main seaports, is about 60 miles up the Elbe estuary from Cuxhaven.

Big Air Battle

BERLIN, Dec. 18 (AP)—Thirty-four British bombers were said by Germany to have been shot down in a terrific air battle off the North German coast in the vicinity of Helgoland this afternoon.

Forty-four British planes were said to have participated in the attack. Helgoland, a German naval base, is an island off the north coast of Germany.

The German fighters rose to attack as soon as the Britsh flight, the biggest unit yet used against Germany, was sighted.

Reports said the German planes, led by a Captain Schumacher, succeeded in scattering the British.

Two German planes were lost, it was said. Their crews took to parachutes.

Harness on Ocean Waves Aims at Sea's Hidden Wealth

SCITUATE, Mass., Dec. 18 (AP)—Another attempt to harness the energy of the sea on a commercial scale will be made in this South Shore town early next year.

Declaring tests of a newly-patented "wave motor" had proved "very successful," George A. Goulston, President of a land corporation, said an industrial plant would be placed in operation here next March for the purpose of using the motion of ocean waves as the sole power source in the extraction of valuable materials—possibly gold and radium—from the waves of the Atlantic.

Some 50 acres of ocean-front property would be used, he said, by Arthur E. Zoppa of New York City, inventor of a "self-energizing sea water processing plant."

Precious Metals

"While first work will be concentrated on extracting bromine, caustic soda, chlorine, and magnesium from sea water," Mr. Goulston declared, "it is not beyond possibility that more precious materials can be extracted. Furthermore, the work will open the way to investigation into the use of oceanic energy in other industries."

The Zoppa apparatus, as described in the inventor's patent petition, works this way:

A framework, that looks like a housewife's curtain stretcher on a large scale, is placed in the water at the point where the waves break. On the side of the framework which faces the sea are movable floats, so rigged on slides that they pop up and down after a wave hits them.

An arrangement of chains attached to the floats rotates a shaft at the top of the framework. The shaft operates a pump which, in turn, sucks water from the ocean and sends it to the water-processing plant located at a level considerably higher than sea level.

Water Runs Turbine

Water then can be discharged through a conduit leading to a turbine at a lower level, activating the turbine to move an electric generator. The generator sets up the electric current required for the operation of the water-processing plant.

It would be possible, Mr. Zoppa said, to store surplus energy for use on days when the sea is calm.

"This (the sea motor) plant makes it possible to realize important economies," he said, especially insofar as the generation of energy is concerned. The plant can be built in localities far from large centers of population, cutting land costs but still employing cheap transportation by water."

Power May Be Stored

Storage tanks and buildings to be used here are located about 1,600 feet from the ocean front, and are situated about 75 feet above sea level, giving the height required to utilize the water head. The ocean front is 700 feet long.

"Operations will start in one large building, a large cement enclosure, and a huge reservoir," Mr. Goulston declared, "but ultimately, the plant may expand, taking on several more buildings."

Natural science long has been challenged by the riches the sea holds. Besides holding rich deposits of radium, the ocean also contains gold and silver in solution.

Dr. Arthur D. Little, industrial chemist, once said: "There is more gold in sight from the upper stories of an Atlantic City hotel than was ever mined."

Wage Loss Insurance In Wagner Health Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 16—A new type of compulsory insurance applicable to employers and employees through a pay-roll tax is scheduled for consideration by Congress this winter in the Wagner national health bill, it is pointed out here by critical medical authorities. The proposal calls for insurance against loss of wages through illness or incapacity which does not grow out of employment.

Hitherto this angle of the Wagner bill has been obscured by the concentration of advocacy and criticism on other aspects, the opposition being directed mainly to the compulsory sickness insurance possibilities of the measure, which lie in Title XIII.

Meantime at the back of the bill, in its last section, Title XIV, has lain almost unobserved by the public for nearly a year one of its most important innovations, that entitled, "Grants to states for temporary disability compensation." Public interest has been minimized, it is said, by lack of knowledge of what such insurance is, there being none in force in any state in this country.

Analysis of Wagner Bill

Experts explain that temporary disability insurance is allied to sickness insurance, and in Europe is always part of the compulsory sickness insurance system.

"Disability insurance is sickness insurance," declared the American Medical Association in its detailed analysis and criticism of the Wagner bill presented to the Senate subcommittee which held hearings on the proposed legislation earlier this year.

In considering ways of bringing compulsory sickness insurance into operation in the United States, some of its best posted advocates have pointed to the possibility of enacting disability insurance first, and its subsequent service as a stepping stone to sickness insurance.

Because of this chance, medical leaders opposed to compulsory sickness insurance declare that if the sickness insurance potentialities of the Wagner bill are knocked out, but the disability feature is passed, it will be only a few years before the disability section is made the basis of a new appeal for sickness insurance on the compulsory model.

Waiting Period Usual

The Wagner bill defines temporary disability compensation as "cash benefits payable to individuals for not more than 52 weeks and with respect to their disability not arising out of or in the course of employment." It is anticipated that the usual practice would be payment of half a worker's wages for a period extending up to half a year at the most. Standard practice abroad is to require a waiting period before the beginning of payments, which it is said would probably be a week in this country.

This kind of insurance is entirely apart from workmen's compensation insurance, which has to do with accident or illness arising out of the nature of work. Such laws are widely in force in the United States today.

Financing of the disability insurance of the Wagner bill would follow the usual system of pay-roll contributions, aided by governmental subsidies.

Extracts from several recent books on sickness insurance may serve to add to public understanding of this little noticed feature of the Wagner bill:

"Health Insurance" by Louis S. Reed, who favors compulsory sickness insurance: "It is probable that any scheme of compulsory health insurance which provides medical aid will be accompanied by a system of disability insurance. Indeed, now that unemployment compensation exists, the stage is set for the creation of an imperative public demand for disability insurance. And very likely it will be this issue which will help focus the issue of insurance or tax support for provision of medical care. . . .

"Further, people will soon see that it is silly to pay cash benefits to disabled employees without taking steps to see that they are restored to health in the quickest possible time. It may be expected, therefore, that once a system of disability insurance is set up, health insurance or some other tax-supported system to provide medical care will follow shortly."

Quotations From Books

"Sickness Insurance in Europe" by J. G. Crownhart, who opposes compulsory sickness insurance: "It is safe to assume that sickness insurance, even though originally enacted to insure against only the costs of securing medical attention, would never long exist in such limited form, but that the legislation ultimately, if not immediately, would proceed to follow the absolutely universal pattern to include insurance against wage loss."

"Security Against Sickness" by Dr. I. S. Falk, who favors compulsory sickness insurance: "Sickness insurance (in foreign countries) has dealt first with wages lost through disability and second with medical service. . . .

"In almost every country which has had experience with a system of national or regional sickness insurance, there have been evident the following tendencies:

"a. To maintain the cash benefits which are guaranteed as reimbursements for wages lost on account of disability but not to expand these benefits very much, after they have come to be available for a maximum of six months' incapacity in a year, except so far as upward readjustments in the size of the benefits have been made necessary by advancing wage levels.

"b. To place increasing emphasis upon medical rather than cash benefit, especially by providing medical service instead of furnishing cash with which to purchase the service," etc.

23 Fliers on an Airplane's Wing, Yo Ho Ho, an' Rarin' to Go

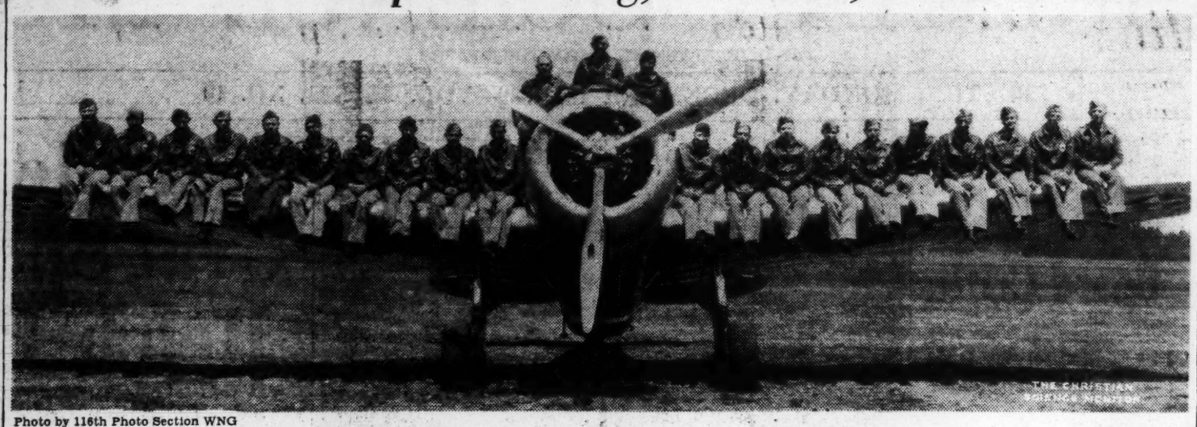


Photo by 116th Photo Section WNG

The 116th Aviation Squadron 41st Division

This unit of the State of Washington National Guard was awarded the Sherburne Trophy for efficiency and excellence of service in competition with National Guard units from all over the United States.

Rich Indian's White 'Widow' Loses Estate

MUSKOGEE, Okla., Dec. 18 (AP)—Mrs. Anna Laura Lowe Barnett, whose marriage to Jackson Barnett, eccentric Creek Indian, was held invalid by a Federal Court in 1934, will not receive any part of his $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 estate.

Instead, the money will be distributed among 33 restricted Creek Indians and the white widow of a tribesman.

Federal District Judge Robert L. Williams, in a 521-page decision filed here yesterday, eliminated Mrs. Barnett, a white woman, and some 800 other persons who had claimed kinship to "the world's richest Indian."

Declared legal heirs were three groups of Indians—Connors, Barnett and Gouge-Stepney—and Mrs. Rosa Fisher.

The three groups entered into a family contract in 1936 which provided that should any persons in either be found heirs the estate should be divided among all members.

Judge Williams' ruling specified that the Barnett group should receive 50 per cent of the total estate and the other two groups each 25 per cent. Claimants in each group will receive from 1-20 to 1-216 of the total award.

Modern Methods Planned in New Hunter Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec 18—Electric conveyors to deliver and return books and pneumatic tubes to handle call slips are features of the library planned for the new building of Hunter College here. The library will have space for 250,000 volumes and will occupy the tenth and eleventh floors of the 16-story college building, which will cost more than $6,000,000.

Students will have access to 35,000 books on open shelves and the library will be able to accept a gift of about 20,000 additional volumes of a general literary nature which has been offered it. Overcrowding will be overcome by providing study facilities for 1,650 students.

In the past 11 years, the library has grown 350 per cent, with no collection in any one field being enriched at the expense of another. Books purchased are recommended by department heads and library committees, and so far, 100 per cent of the "necessary" books and 85 per cent of the "desirable" books have been obtained.

The new library will have a room devoted to rare books and exhibits and rooms for books on the social and natural sciences, for periodicals, for reserved books and for reference books. A general reading room will accommodate 472 students.

Hull's Replies to Criticisms Score McNary and Vandenberg

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—In a new defense of the Administration's trade agreements program, Secretary Hull criticized as "unsound and impracticable" Saturday a suggestion by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan that tariffs be based on the spread between domestic and foreign production costs.

Secretary Hull contended in a letter to the Michigan Senator that this would involve a return to the flexible provisions of the 1922 and 1930 Tariff Acts, which he said had been discredited.

"If experience counts for anything at all, it surely shows that such a course would be a tragic one for the future of the Nations," he asserted.

Mr. Hull's letter, latest preliminary shot in the fight expected at the next session of Congress over the question of extending the Trade Agreements Act, was published by the State Department.

It replied to the Nov. 24 letter in which Senator Vandenberg said he did not wish to return to the "old log-rolling tariff processes," but instead would like to have rates adjusted under a formula laid down by Congress so as to equal "the difference in cost of production at home and abroad."

Calls Record "Futile"

Mr. Hull noted that during the nearly eight years the 1922 act was in force there were only 37 tariff adjusments under the flexible provision. Of these 32 were upward revisions, he said, and argued that the result constituted a "record of futility."

"Seldom can full cost data be obtained, and even when obtained, there is a wide variation of costs as among different producers," he added.

Other factors which the Secretary of State said must be considered included the "size of the imports in relation to domestic production; comparability of the imported and domestic products as to type and quality; seasonal factors; and a great many others."

Secretary Hull also contended Sunday that recent criticism of the Administration's trade agreements program by Senator Charles L. McNary (R) of Oregon "clearly" was intended to discredit and destroy it.

Criticizes Former Act

"The 'evidence' you now adduce in support of your assertions that trade agreements have imposed hardships on our domestic producers," Mr. Hull wrote Senator McNary, "is on a par with the 'evidence' trumpeted throughout the country ten years ago by the sponsors of the Hawley-Smoot tariff, in support of their reckless assertions that tariff embargoes would give our agriculture and industry permanent and resplendent prosperity.

"We all know that the operation of the Hawley-Smoot tariff did not prevent, but was largely responsible for, the worst economic disaster which has ever struck our country."

Mr. Hull replied to a letter from Senator McNary which the Secretary said related to the effect upon United States foreign trade of wartime currency depreciations. Mr. Hull said Senator McNary claimed that "our country has suffered so serious an injury as a result of the depreciation of those currencies that we should immediately invoke the exchange rate provisions in our trade agreements for the purpose of modifying or cancelling the agreements themselves."

Some Trade Figures

The Secretary added that Senator McNary's "sole evidence of injury" was the "citation of a theory that when one country depreciates its currency unit, another country, whose currency remains at the old level, inevitably finds its exports to the depreciated-currency country retarded and its imports from that country stimulated."

Mr. Hull replied that United States exports to Canada, Great Britain and France during the first two months of the war had increased $45,241,000 over the same period a year ago, compared with an increase in imports of $20,139,000.

Spokane Is Proud Of Flying Forces

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPOKANE, Wash.—Spokane is proud of its champions—and has several—but the most recent group to bring distinction to the city is the 116th Aviation Squadron, 41st Division, Washington National Guard, Maj. H. R. Wallace, Commander — which recently was awarded the Sherburne Trophy in competition with all National Guard Aviation Units in the United States.

This trophy, won on a basis of the "completion of the greatest percentage of training with the smallest percentage of forced landings or accidents caused by faulty maintenance or error of operating personnel a 1,000 hours flying during any year," was contributed to National Guard competition by Brig. Gen. John H. Sherburne in memory of his son, Lieut. John H. Sherburne, a former National Guard flyer.

The 116th Squadron is an observation unit, as are all National Guard aviation units, men who act as the eyes of the other branches of the service. Photography is an important duty, each officer must spend at least 25 photographic hours in his year of training, and the views taken are used largely in valuable map making and mosaic work.

Garner Tosses Hat in Ring; Ignores Plans of Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—An open season for public declarations of Presidential candidacies has been initiated by the 44-word statement of Vice-President John Nance Garner, made at Uvalde, Texas.

In a setting typically American in its simplicity, and a statement reminiscent of Calvin Coolidge's homely brevity, Mr. Garner announced Dec. 16:

"I will accept the nomination for President. I will make no effort to control any delegates. The people should decide. The candidate should be selected at primaries and conventions as provided by law, and I sincerely trust that all Democrats will participate in them."

In Washington, politicians took stock of the situation, appraised its effect on President Roosevelt's third-term availability, and discussed Mr. Garner's chances as a candidate.

Not Stalking-Horse

Significant feature of the Garner declaration is that it is the first from a Democrat with some chance of getting the nomination who does not make it dependent on Mr. Roosevelt's third-term aspirations. In other words, Mr. Garner's hat is in the ring for good; it is not tied to a string that can jerk it out if the Roosevelt hat is tossed in. Second important feature of the terse, plain-spoken utterance is the sentence "I will make no effort to control delegates." This apparently means that Mr. Garner does not intend to let his name be used as a stalking-horse for some other candidate. It had been frequently rumored that this was the real purpose of the candidacy. It was the Garner block of votes that finally turned the tide to Roosevelt in 1932.

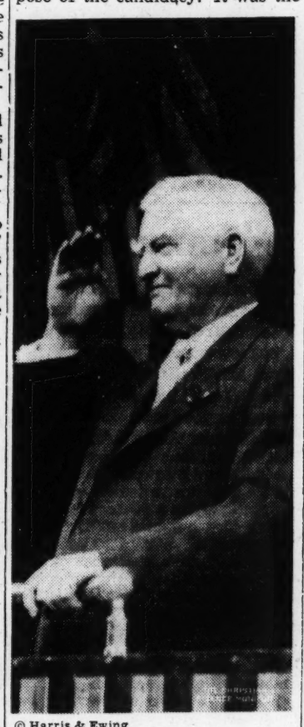
With the unequivocal declaration, Washington expects other candidates to come out of the tentative stage into open efforts for the nomination. The Garner statement directly affects Mr. Roosevelt, and may precipitate the long-awaited statement of his own aims. The Garner statement seems to take for granted that Mr. Roosevelt will not run a third time; if he does run America will see the unprecedented spectacle of a Vice-President seeking the nomination from a President who is trying to get it for the third time.

Mr. Garner's chances are being appraised here. For homely picturesqueness there is no candidate to equal him. He would carry the Solid South, line up the conservative vote, and perhaps attract conservatives and middle-of-the-road Republicans. He is widely popular and has had 38 years of Federal service. Few men could better handle Congress in a difficult time.

Obstacles Listed

Obstacles to his candidacy are listed in the expected opposition of sections of the labor, negro, and city vote, his age, as well as the expected opposition of Mr. Roosevelt himself. Taken together, these might form an insuperable handicap. Mr. Garner would not get the New Deal vote of the Democrats and his nomination would split the Party. Most violent expression of the anti-Garner sentiment was that from John L. Lewis, calling him a "labor-baiting" and "evil old man," with a number of other double-action epithets. Mr. Garner did not answer the Lewis attack, and seemed to chuckle over it.

Mr. Garner has been terse in public expression, though loquacious enough with friends. It is still recalled that in his 1936 Vice-presidential campaign he made an acceptance speech and then spoke only once, over the radio, through the rest of the campaign. His terse Presidential announcement from Texas carries out this tradition for taciturnity.



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John Nance Garner
Vice-President tosses hat into Presidential ring.

Impetus for Manager Plan Gains Strength in Chicago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Indications that the city manager movement is growing stronger here are found in the type of recruits being enlisted. The old, conservative Union League Club is now joining in the drive to get signatures to petitions for a public policy referendum on the subject next November.

This influential club previously has given its moral support to the Chicago City Manager Committee in its effort to get permission from the Legislature for Chicago and other cities to adopt the plan if they wish to. But this is the first time its members have set out as a group to do active work for the measure, it is said at offices of the Chicago City Manager Committee.

Opposing the petition are friends of the political status quo. Three times a bill giving Illinois cities the right to choose this form of government has been submitted to the Illinois Legislature, but each time the political machine has downed it. The result is that at present only cities with less than 5,000 population in this State have the right to adopt the council-manager form of government.

At present thirty-eight States permit the plan being sought for Illinois, said C. L. Rice, chairman of the Club's public affairs committee.

City Reform Hope

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—Renewed interest in the city manager form of municipal government was apparent here following a demand from city officials for higher local taxes next year.

"Installation of a city manager is Pittsburgh's only hope for relief from public waste and resulting high taxes," Mrs. R. Templeton Smith, President of the League of Women Voters, declared in announcing the start of another campaign for enactment of city manager legislation at the next State Assembly.

Comparing Pittsburgh with Cincinnati, Ohio, a city in the same population class, Mrs. Smith attributed the latter's $19 tax rate to the economies of good business management and condemned the city government here for asking a rate of $24.60 on land and $12.30 on buildings next year.

Luxury Tanker Has Room For 67 Passengers

BALTIMORE, Md. (AP)—The Delbrasil, a luxurious new tankerliner, was launched Dec. 16 at ceremonies attended by State and Federal officials, including Rear Admiral E. S. Land of the Maritime Commission and Carl Martins, Brazilian Ambassador to the United States. Mrs. Maria Martins, wife of the Ambassador, was the boat's sponsor.

The 91-foot tanker was built at the Sparrows Point plant of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company for the Gulf Coast-South American trade. It has accommodations for 67 passengers as well as 495,000 cubic feet of oil.

Kill Devil Honors Wrights

MANTEO, N. C., Dec. 18 (AP)—While airplanes roared by in salute, a wreath was laid yesterday at the base of the big granite memorial pylon at Kill Devil Hill, where 36 years ago man flew for the first time in a craft heavier than air.

It was pretty much the same kind of cold winter's day on Dec. 17, 1903 that the Dayton, Ohio, bicycle-makers, Wilbur and Orville Wright, rocked creakily down Kill Devil Hill in their box-like crate on runners and flew briefly and unsteadily into space.

The memorial ceremony here at the birthplace of aviation was simple and brief. The two sole surviving native participants in the Wrights' first flight, Captains Adam Etheridge and John T. Daniels, laid the community's wreath at the pylon.

Both Captains Etheridge and Daniels are retired coast guardsmen.

Veteran aviators and youthful pilots trying their wings on cross-country flight for the first time came here for the ceremony. The student pilots were from colleges in Virginia and the Carolinas where they are being trained under the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

The celebration has been held each Dec. 17 for the past 25 years by the Kill Devil Hill Memorial Association of which Alpheus W. Drinkwater, of Manteo, is President.

It was Mr. Drinkwater who telegraphed word of the Wrights' feat to a skeptical world 36 years ago. He is still the telegrapher here and it was he who tapped out on his key the stories of the exercises for the newspapers.

Old U. S. Vessels Kept From British

WASHINGTON (AP)—The British mission now shopping in this country for cargo ships must do their buying from private owners and not from the Government-owned stock of second-hand commerce carriers.

Martime Commission officials explain that existing statutes prohibit the sale of Government-owned ships to any but American citizens. This, they added, would preclude the sale of any of the decommissioned fleet of ships which the Government owns and most of which are of World War date.

The provision was written into the law, they said, because of the reluctance of private shipowners to undertake new construction unless assured these old vessels could not be used to compete with them.

Transfers Asked

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Receipt of applications for approval of three ship transfers to foreign registry was announced Dec. 16 by the Maritime Commission.

Press Club Elects

WASHINGTON (AP)—Richard L. Wilson, correspondent for the Des Moines (Iowa) Register-Tribune, has been elected President of the National Press Club without opposition, succeeding Arthur Hachten of International News Service.

Canada Looks Ahead To a Better Peace

By Bruce Hutchison

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Canada is the only nation of the western hemisphere engaged in the present European war, the only Nation anywhere which has one foot in the Old World, one in the New. Its future policy towards the Old World thus must be of vital concern to all its neighbors in the New World. If they are dubious and puzzled, it is no wonder, for the foreign policy of Canada in the last 25 years has been to avoid any foreign policy.

So long as Canada remained one of the lesser Nations, attending strictly to its own business, this lack of policy served well enough. It will not serve any longer. The present war is remaking Canada, on new and larger lines—making it the arsenal of the British Empire, the source of supplies for Britain, and perhaps to some extent Britain's banker. Paralleling this emergence of Canada as a prime factor in the economy of the British Commonwealth—perhaps it might even be called the very keystone of it—a new Canadian foreign policy is developing, certain to have a profound effect on the future of the Commonwealth, inevitably of concern to Canada's neighbors.

Policy Enunciated

Strangely enough, the latest development of this policy and the clearest statement of peace aims forthcoming to date from any British Government, has been almost overlooked by most Canadians, perhaps because it was not laid down in Canada, but in London. Not, however, by the British Government, but by Thomas Crerar, Canadian Minister of Resources, who was speaking over the British radio. This—and it will still be news to most Canadians—is what Mr. Crerar said:

"We in Canada, with the lesson of the years between 1918 and 1939 still fresh in our memory, ask that we may this time not merely defeat the enemy but in that defeat lay the foundation of a new society, one in which war will be outlawed as the barbarity it is. Where, instead of the Nazi dream of a world composed of brutal and bellicose despotisms, there will be a world of self-governing peoples, willing, if necessary, to surrender certain of their sovereign powers in the interest of peace and prosperity for the whole international community."

The last dozen words—the willingness to surrender sovereign powers—not only goes further in the direction of collective security and the League of Nations idea than any statement by the British Government, but it reverses the whole trend of Canadian policy in the last quarter of a century. Since Mr. Crerar went to London as his Government's representative in an Empire War Conference, his words must have been weighed carefully in Ottawa before they were uttered. They underline Canada's new position of power and importance in the Commonwealth. Tey indicate that Canada is determined to fulfill much larger responsibilities than most Canadians have yet visualized.

Canada and the League

Canada has come a long way since 1918 and by a zigzag route. For a time after the last war there was great enthusiasm in this country for the League of Nations, but it soon waned. Canada joined the League but the refusal of its greater neighbor to do likewise dampened the confidence of Canadians in the whole theory of collective security. Canadian statesmen went regularly to Geneva but few Canadians read their speeches. Finally, when the League's supreme test came, in the Ethiopian war, and the Canadian representative moved to apply oil sanctions to Italy, the Canadian Government repudiated him and that just about ended the final attempt to make the League work.

Canada by this time had gone into a deep isolationism. Premier William L. Mackenzie King's speeches up to a year ago kept stressing the limited powers and resources of Canada, its inability to settle the quarrels of Europe. In a recent speech he said that he doubted whether, two years ago, Canada would have entered any European war. He has been known, moreover, as one of the chief advocates of a reconstructed League, based more on moral suasion and less on force—machinery which would ventilate and argue disputes but would not invoke force to settle them.

Premier King's View

Even as late as Sept. 8 last when he explained Canada's policy to the House of Commons, Mr. King made no clear reference to Canada's possible place in a system of collective security. "The peoples of continental Europe," he said, "must find in some way, through federal relationships or economic partnerships, or rebirth of democratic institutions and the spirit of liberty, the art of learning to live together. The rest of the world that cares for freedom must strive in complementary ways alike for the repelling of today's aggression and for the upholding of tomorrow's saner ways of life." This certainly was not taken by Canadians to commit Canada to any surrender of sovereign powers.

Now Mr. Crerar, a responsible spokesman of the Government, is for "a world of self-governing peoples, willing, if necessary, to surrender certain of their sovereign powers in the interest of peace and prosperity for the whole international community."

From the oil sanctions to Mr. Crerar's speech is a long way and a definite about-turn. Between Ethiopia and Poland, of course, lies a great deal of concentrated history for all the Nations. For Canadians these events have finally meant one thing—the realization that so long as they are in the British Empire they must be involved, with Britain, in every major European war. Their only chance for avoiding war in Europe would be to withdraw from the Empire and isolate themselves in America, or to help in the prevention of European wars in the first place.

A Striking Contrast

This realization is implicit in Mr. Crerar's speech, which offers such a strange and vivid contrast to all the utterances of the Canadian Government in recent years. Canada is not quitting the British Commonwealth but is fighting with it in this war. It has adopted the second alternative, or rather it has been forced to it, by the realization that if this war is followed by a bad peace, it will be but the prelude to still more wars, and Canada will be in them.

Mr. Crerar says Canada is willing to surrender certain sovereign powers. To whom? Not to any other nation. Not to the British Government. The surrender could only be to some new authority, built basically on the idea of the League or something stronger.

In this statement Mr. Crerar commits his country much further than Mr. Chamberlain has committed Britain in so far as the surrender of sovereign powers is concerned.

Canada having become an essential part of the Empire's war economy, it will certainly speak with a new influence in any peace conference in which the Empire is a participant. That the Canadian Government should state its peace aims now, its devotion to the League principle from which it shrunk for so long, indicates pretty plainly its hopes for the next peace. It clearly intends to play a new role in the ultimate peace settlement, very much larger than its role at Versailles in 1919.

Canada Inaugurates Huge Air Program

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, Dec. 18

Canadian officials acted today to put into effect an estimated $600,000,000 British Commonwealth program to make the Dominion "one of the greatest air training centers in the world."

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced a three-year agreement to finance the program had been signed yesterday by the United Kingdom, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

Canada will supply the facilities, more than half the cost and the bulk of the personnel.

A staff of 40,000 will handle administration and instruction at 67 training bases. Hundreds of aircraft will be supplied, mostly by the United Kingdom, and 60 new airports will be constructed.

$300,000 N. Y. Aid to Return

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — By the end of 1939, approximately $300,000 will have been returned to the coffers of the Welfare Department here by recipients of all types of public aid who later inherited money, realized on assets frozen when they were on relief, or who got employment, the Department estimated Dec. 18.

A spokesman for the Department said the relief recipients had obtained relief legitimately, and that this fund could not in any respect be considered a "conscience fund." Indeed, he added, many of those returning money to the city were themselves just a few dollars removed from the relief level.

In filing applications for relief, applicants sometimes list moderate real or personal property, insurance, pending litigation, wages, loans and estates or other assets that are not liquid from which the applicants agree to reimburse the Welfare Department if and when these resources can be liquidated.

In addition to this group, there are other recipients who attain financial independence while on the relief rolls and to show their appreciation to the city pay back the relief money granted them.

From these two groups, it was said, the Department collects a monthly average of about $25,000.

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Simpson's new gift wrapping service offers you a choice of 20 charming styles of Christmas parcels. Bring your presents to the Gift Wrapping Booth, choose your style, and expert fingers will do the rest! Prices, which include wrappings, ribbons, and decorations, range from 25¢ to 1.50 per parcel.

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Behind the Headlines

The Yule season stresses the fact that there is always room in the inn for those who refuse to be bound by evidences of lack and limitation and listen for the glad Christmas message—A lesson in brotherhood.

There is an American Negro spiritual which tells the story of the first Christmas, of how Joseph and Mary went up to Bethlehem, and of Jesus being born. The refrain at the end of each stanza consists of the words, "Dey was no room in de hotel."

This is the Negro chanter's paraphrase of Luke's statement that "There was no room for them in the inn." It expresses in the simplest of words the pathos of the circumstance that caused the savior of mankind to be cradled in the humbleness and obscurity of a manger.

The doors of a common hostelry in a Judean town were not open to receive the glory of the world's greatest event. The most epoch-making episode in all history had to transpire in a setting far removed from earthly pomp, or even normal human comforts.

The perceptions of the innkeeper and the townspeople were dulled to such a degree that they could not recognize the fulfillment of prophecy, nor spare even ordinary hospitality for the most distinguished guests that ever knocked at the door of a hostelry.

"Dey was no room in de hotel."

Brotherhood of Man

Since that time hundreds, then thousands, then millions of followers of the man who was born that night in Bethlehem have pondered upon the unreceptiveness of human hearts on that occasion.

They have looked back with amazement upon the limitations of vision which hampered those who refused to make place for the advent of the greatest leader of mankind. There were some watchful shepherds, and a few wise men, who glimpsed the meaning of celestial portents. There were others who held up a forbidding hand with the cry, "no room."

But there was room. The closed doors of an inn could not prevent nor delay the fulfillment of an infinite design. The result of shutting out the visitors from Nazareth was merely to provide for this great event a setting that nas always had and always will have an irresistible human appeal, a quality of humble loving kindness that makes all men friends and brothers.

What of the Innkeeper

The innkeeper was probably a good sort, as innkeepers usually are. One likes to imagine him as fat, and jolly, and inclined to hospitality.

But he was harassed by hosts of transients passing to and fro on the way to their native towns to be registered in the census decreed by the Emperor Augustus. His inn was full, and he really thought there was no room. In fact, he was sure of it.

But he was thinking only of so many miles and camels to be quartered and fed in stables only so many feet long and so many feet wide; of a certain number of beds to be placed in rooms of definite dimensions; of so many mouths to feed with a fixed number of loaves of bread.

One wonders if, some 30 years later, this innkeeper may have been present when the man who had been cradled in a manger of his stables took five loaves and two fishes, and fed more than 5,000 persons with them, and had 12 baskets of food left over. If so, the innkeeper must have pondered upon the mistake he had made that night in Bethlehem.

People are still shouting, "no room," even as the innkeeper did.

They are still saying they have no room for workers in their fields and factories, because there is no work. They are still saying they have no room to expand, nor to do their work aright, because others have usurped their space.

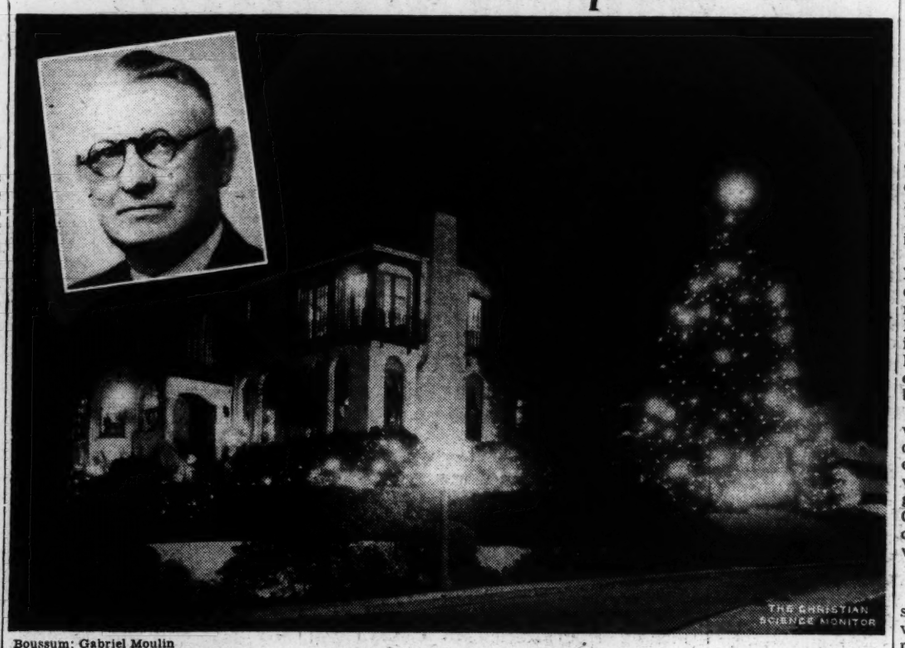
Nations are saying they have no room, or not enough room, to live in, and are seizing the lands which others have worked and saved to make their own.

They are the Bethlehem innkeepers of today. Tomorrow, they will learn as the innkeeper may have learned from the man who had been cradled in his manger, that there is room and to spare, plenteous food and baskets left over, an abundance of good—for men of good will.

"Dey was no room in de hotel." But there is always room in the inn for those who refuse to be bound by evidences of lack and limitation, and who listen rather for the glad Christmas message of the angels.

Rex Miller.

Outdoor Christmas Idea Spreads Afar



Boussum; Gabriel Moulin

A Holiday Night in San Francisco and the Man Who Started It All

Living Christmas trees in San Francisco, Calif. The Outdoor Christmas Tree Association of California was started by Clarence F. "Sandy" Pratt (inset), who also originated the now widespread plan of "a mile or more of lighted Christmas trees for every California City."

Live Christmas Tree or Day-After Trash?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — "Which would you prefer to see after Christmas—a living tree in your yard, or your cut tree going by on the city garbage wagon?"

Clarence F. "Sandy" Pratt of San Francisco, founder of the Outdoor Christmas Tree Association of California, asked that question. He had been asked what led him to start the now popular movement for community-lighted outdoor Christmas trees.

Only one answer can be made to his question. And "Sandy" Pratt's spirit of Christmas-outdoors has spread through California and has reached to nearly every other state in the Nation.

"Sandy"—whose admirers call him "Santy"—denies the claims of friends that he was the originator of the idea for outdoor decoration of individual trees. But what he has originated is the organization behind the custom of outdoor trees and the idea of "a mile of trees" for every city in the Nation.

Idea Covers California

His scheme, which has spread to every California city—even to southern California, where growing "Christmas trees" are a rarity and palm trees sometimes must suffice—is for each community to have its mile of growing trees that are lighted and decorated each Christmas season.

His idea grew out of a desire of his wife's and his own in 1926 to move their Christmas tree out of an unseen corner of their living room to the yard, where more neighbors and passersby could help them enjoy it.

"For years most people stuck their tree in a dark corner of their front room, lighted it, and then pulled down the shades," explained "Sandy." "We decided to change that, and the idea caught like a forest fire. Now we have a forest of electrically lighted and beautifully decorated trees not only in front of hundreds of thousands of homes—but regularly designated miles of trees in a growing number of cities."

Fresno, California, "Sandy" says, has the longest lighted lane of living Christmas trees in the world, between two-and-one-half and three miles of trees decorated and lighted each Christmas week. Hollywood, California, with its spectacular Christmas lighting along Hollywood Boulevard, may surpass Fresno—but its "trees" are animated lampposts. That fact, however, does not detract from the brilliance of that gay avenue.

Altadena, California, was probably the first community to have its mile of trees, a great double row of lighted deodars.

25-Mile Row Planned

But the greatest undertaking of the Outdoor Christmas Tree Association is, incredulous as it may seem, the lighting and decoration of 25 miles of growing trees—a real Santa Claus Lane. And what is even more astounding, this is a lane of magnificent California Redwoods, those towering peers of all evergreen trees.

This feat is slowly being accomplished with the aid of the Santa Cruz, California, business men and residents. It covers a stretch of regular highway running north out of the coastal city. Seven miles have already been strung and decorated, "not as thoroughly as we will eventually have them—but it's a start," Mr. Pratt says.

"Sandy's" idea of a "mile of trees" has spread to faraway lands as well, he says. For instance, friends in Norway and Palestine, to whom he sent tiny seedlings of California evergreens as mementoes, have decided to spread the plan for a permanent mile of trees. Others in Mexico and in Australia have started the plan.

Never has "Sandy" had any difficulty in placing his idea in any community. Everyone, he says, from the Mayor to the housewives, approves, and "even the United States Government, from the standpoint of conservation, preservation and appreciation of trees," has been particularly cooperative.

Children Gave Start

"There were two events that really started us in the work," Mr. Pratt explained. "And rightly, they both centered in children's reactions to lighted and decorated trees.

"One year our own tiny son was a Christmas shut-in. To give him more to look at than the regular tree in the house we decorated and lighted the tree in our front yard. He got so much joy out of watching others enjoy it that we could scarcely get him to bed nights, and it was during that week that he recovered from his difficulty."

A woman in Fresno had decided to try the outdoor Christmas tree "stunt"—as it was then—and lighted one small tree in her front yard. As it was the only one in the City as far as she knew, she wondered what the children in the neighborhood might do to her tree. So she sat in the window that first night watching.

Suddenly she saw two shabby little figures run up to the tree. They danced around it. Then they knelt and seemed to be pulling at the lights.

The woman hurried outside and ordered them away. But they just stood there.

"Please, ma'am," pleaded a small voice, "we haven't got a tree. Santa Claus couldn't find our tree, even if we had one, but we knew he could find a tree outdoors, like this one—all lighted up. So we brought our stockings over and hung 'em up—if you don't mind, please ma'am?"

Their stockings stayed, of course, and were filled. Other incidents such as this are reported from all parts of the country each year.

"You may be certain," says "Sandy" Pratt, "that your outdoor tree will gladden some child or some person or family that needs the joy the mere sight of a lighted Christmas tree can give."

R. A. G.

Easing of Curbs Aids Progress in Palestine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—With the removal of a number of restrictions upon civil life and with a more conciliatory attitude shown toward the authorities by Arab and Jewish leaders, Palestine is breathing an increasingly peaceful atmosphere.

Turkey's part with Britain and France has had the effect of encouraging the Arabs toward some measure of co-operation with Britain. The general air of calm in the Mediterranean, assisted by Italy's attitude in the present circumstances, has also been reflected here in a lessening of tension.

To one who was out of Palestine when England declared war, the contrast in the present state of the country with that of early 1939 is very marked. The contrast is greater still with the situation in Great Britain, with its atmosphere of grim determination, its darkened windows, its walls of sandbags.

Situation Improves

The position in Palestine, in spite of the fact that a European war is waging, has obviously improved and is still improving, as it becomes possible, month by month, to remove more and more of the restrictions that have made daily life difficult under military control. The Army has been reduced, busses are running more or less normally between the towns, and it is no longer necessary to obtain permission to travel from one place to another, as was the case earlier in the year, though cards of identification or passports must still be carried.

This improvement cannot be attributed to any widespread desire on the part of either Arabs or Jews to co-operate together, although one does hear of isolated and welcome traces even of this It is rather a new willingness on the part of the Arabs to co-operate with the Mandatory Power. The Jews, too, realize that it is to their national interest to support the Government, with the important exception of the extreme Revisionists, who were dissatisfied even with the now-discarded Balfour Declaration, under which Britain pledged its aid to establishment of a Jewish home in Palestine.

The Arabs have often hankered for the return of Turkish rule, and now that Turkey has come into an alliance with Great Britain and France, and Iraq and Egypt have very definitely thrown in their lot with the democratic powers, it is understood to be ridiculous for the Nationalist Arabs of Palestine to wage a private war against Great Britain.

Italy's Attitude

Moreover, the neutrality of Italy and its nonaggression pact with Greece are contributions to a peaceful state of affairs in the Mediterranean.

It would not be accurate to give the impression that Palestine, while obviously more united than a few short months ago, is quite outside the sphere of war. No one here carries a gas mask. The windows of private houses blaze with light, without the slightest protest from and Air Raid Precaution Warden. But a strict censorship is in force, so that letters, unless sent by the expensive air mail, may take from three to five weeks to reach England, while the service to America is an unknown quantity.

Many Germans left Palestine expeditiously before the outbreak of war for private reasons of various kinds. The men who remained, even those above military age, disappeared into concentration camps on the first day of the war, and from all accounts have lived there comfortably enough ever since. An exception was made in the case of some, at least of the clergy. As for the women and children, they remain quietly in their own homes.

Defense Plans

First aid and A. R. P. courses are being arranged under a special adviser to the Government, and the local broadcasting service advises the populations on the odor of various gases.

No encouragement has been given to Arabs or to Jews to form special regiments for the defense of Palestine, as this might conceivably have dangerous results in the future, but some thousands are being enlisted for special services with the British Army. They are to receive regular Army pay. As private individuals, few Jews or Arabs have any quarrel with the British, and are glad enough to enlist in a country where unemployment is only too common and wages low.

The tourist industry was the second largest in Palestine, giving place only to the citrus industry. But the disturbances drove tourists from these shores, and war does not facilitate transport of oranges or grapefruit, so that trade is practically at a standstill. There is in consequence a great deal of poverty.

'Revolt' Against Siesta Faces Battle in Mexico

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Government employees rallied to nip an "insurrection" against—of all things—Mexico's traditional three-hour siesta for lunch.

A committee of the Federation of Unions of Government Workers adopted a resolution to "exhaust every legal recourse" to compel all Government offices to observe the mid-day interlude. Public health employees recently have gone to court in an effort to enforce working hours from 8 a. m. to 2:30 p. m. instead of the customary 9-1 and 4-6:30 hours.

Dewey Calls for End to New Deal Uncertainty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—Thomas E. Dewey again took up his "knitting" in the office of District Attorney of New York County, leaving his hat to repose quietly in the middle of the Republican presidential ring until he goes to Boston to address the New England voters, probably on Jan. 10. He calls it "a breathing spell over the holidays," following his address before the Pennsylvania Society of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here on Saturday night.

His Boston appearance will be followed by an address at the nineteenth annual luncheon of the Women's National Republican Club at the Astor Hotel here on Jan. 30, it was announced today.

With Pennsylvania having a "favorite son" in Gov. Arthur H. James, Mr. Dewey did not have easy sledding when he appeared before the Pennsylvania Society, whose members packed the grand ballroom at the Waldorf-Astoria. but, in characteristic fashion, he quickly won his hearers over by what his supporters call his "engaging manner" and hard-hitting attack on the New Deal.

Pennsylvania's Example

Again, also in characteristic manner, the young Republican candidate rose to his full stature as prosecuting attorney, charging that the Roosevelt Administration had stirred up a lot of dust along a "zig-zar road toward nowhere." He compared this road to the one Pennsylvania followed since the voters ousted the Democrats and installed Governor James last January. He declared that within the borders of the Keystone State the people had already felt "a stimulating effect from a change of State Administrations" and that quite apart from war orders their industries have this year expanded their plants by more than $100,000,000, "thus creating new jobs."

Mr. Dewey's appeal was for ending "uncertain governmental policies" and for "the revival of the spirit of free enterprise." These would reduce unemployment, inaugurate the beginning of "a trend toward solvency and a balanced budget" and open the way through increase of the national income for money for relief of the unemployed, the needy and the aged "without continued borrowing," he declared.

The Roosevelt Administration policy has concentrated "upon the artificial creation and transfer of purchasing power by spending borrowed money," Mr. Dewey said.

Many Things to Do

"This policy must be supplanted by one designed to promote real purchasing power," he continued. "There are some things we must do.

"Stop following policies going in different directions. Stop being halfway for a sort of creeping Socialism and halfway for private enterprise. Get down on one side of the fence. Adopt consistent tax policies. Start being whole-heartedly for the enterprise which makes jobs. Declare a firm faith in its future and back that faith with deeds.

"Stop making vague, unfounded charges against American businessmen. If any businessman violates the law, name him, indict him, convict him, fine him, jail him. But stop bringing the whole of a group into disrepute and discourage. Stop punishing the innocent and guilty alike.

"Begin to move toward actual economy and actual retrenchment of unnecessary public expenditures. Stop raising the hope of a balanced budget one day, while advocating spending for its own sake the next day. Admit that excessive public expenditures have to be tapered off gradually and start doing it. Start just a trend toward solvency. Start that trend and show it on the books of the Government month by month. What we need is to be shown that the climb back up the hard road toward solvency has begun. Show it.

Much Is at Stake

"Make secure the relief of the unemployed, needy and the aged. Adopt policies that will raise our national income so that the fulfillment of our social obligations will be no longer dependable upon the hazards of continued borrowing. . . .

"I am not interested in business as such or in profits as such. These are but a means to an end. They are the means for giving people an economic freedom. For only with economic freedom can we preserve the spiritual and moral values which make life worth living."

Western G. O. P. Leaders Cool Toward Present Candidates

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Dec. 18 (AP)—At the outset of the gathering of Republican Party leaders meeting here from Western States for a week end conference, speakers stressed that "talk of candidates is out," and that "we are here to organize our western forces" in assaults on the New Deal and to get those benefits which have been denied to the public-land States.

But getting a group of politicians together — especially just before a presidential election year—and not talking about the possible candidates would be like omitting turkey on the Thanksgiving bill of fare.

In fact, delegates and others were hardly out of the general conference room before a "scout" for one of the leading men now mentioned for the presidential nomination buttonholed them for a corner chat or invited them "upstairs."

None Yet Satisfactory

Try to put all of this conjecture together, however, and the meat of the whole outlook was amply expressed by one veteran Western Republican leader who has worked behind the scenes in many campaigns. He said:

"The astonishing and outstanding feature of the present conference was that it soon became very apparent that none of the persons mentioned for the presidential nomination satisfied the delegates present."

This official admitted he had been "sent here" by backers of one of the leading men now openly a candidate, and said he had talked with the Party chairmen, national committeemen or delegates from each of the eight States represented.

There was a feeling among the young Republican leaders—in fact one State group frankly but confidentally indorsed him—that District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey of New York was their man.

Former President Hoover was mentioned by Californians, naturally, as well as Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, while the latter also received support from several Utah leaders.

MacNider in Picture

Perhaps the most active "undercover" work done was in behalf of Hanford MacNider of Iowa, former minister to Canada and one-time National Commander of the American Legion.

Another "don't quote me" hotel roomer opined that Senator Robert A. Taft of Ohio "would be a cinch and could be elected—if he had Mr. Dewey's personality."

Talk of New Hampshire's Senator Styles Bridges and Governor John W. Bricker of Ohio also was heard.

"Several of the Eastern scouts here in the interests of their candidate were shocked at the lack of warmth expressed by the Western group for any of the men already mentioned," declared another observer.

"But the Western group has found some fault with each—one lacks executive experience, another could not cope with foreign affairs, the record of so-and-so is against him," he continued.

He said that "this conference demonstrated conclusively that the Republican Party needs someone other than those already mentioned."

Heywood Broun

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—Heywood Broun, columnist and President of the American Newspaper Guild, who passed on today, had espoused a thousand social and political causes. He championed them in his daily newspaper column, in magazine articles, on the rostrum and in picket lines.

He was tagged with a score of labels, but sooner or later each seemed to wear out. Conservative critics called him variously a Socialist, a Communist, an anarchist, a radical, a "fellow traveler." Radicals denied he was any of these, and some of them substituted uncomplimentary adjectives describing Mr. Broun's political and social philosophy.

Mr. Broun entered newspaper work in 1908 as a reporter for the New York Morning Telegraph. In 1912, he joined the New York Tribune as Sports Editor and later became its Dramatic Critic. He was the Tribune's war correspondent with the A. E. F. in France in 1917.

In 1921, he moved to the New York World, where he began his daily column, "It Seems to Me." His association with the World ended in 1927.

In 1930 Mr. Broun ran for Congress on the Socialist ticket.

He was elected President of the American Newspaper Guild when it was formed in 1933 and has been re-elected at each subsequent annual convention.

Since September, he had been a severe critic of the Soviet Government, whose "experiment" he formerly had applauded. Recently, he said he never had been a Communist.

New Desert Strip to Bloom

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Yakima, Wash.

A strip of desert 90 miles long and containing 72,000 acres describes the land to be brought under cultivation with completion of the Roza Division of the Federal Reclamation Project of the Yakima Valley. This land, according to the Bureau of Reclamation, is some of the richest in the Valley. It is expected that about 12,000 acres will be ready for irrigation during 1941.

Somewhat higher than the adjacent Valley floor and nearer the hills, this choice strip has been left until now. Its completion will make it the sixth of the natural divisions of the whole Yakima project, the others being Tieton, Sunnyside, Wapato, Kittitas, and Kennewick. These have been built or acquired by the United States Bureau of Reclamation except Wapato, which was built and is operated by the United States Indian Service.

Glacier Water

These irrigation divisions are watered by the Yakima River system, which has its source in glaciers and in the Cascade Mountain lakes—Kachess, Keechelus and Cle Elum. These lakes provide scenic charm while acting as reservoirs for the water supply of the Valley below. From these and other reservoirs the river acts as an arterial carrier until it empties into the Columbia.

Radiating from this river and its tributaries are more than 1,250 miles of canals and laterals and all other necessary structures such as diversion dams, tunnels, flumes, pipe lines, bridges, and culverts. Some 410,000 acres are now irrigated in the Valley. With the addition of Roza land there will be approximately 500,000 acres under irrigated cultivation.

Benefit of Experience

The Roza division comes into production under highly favorable conditions. It reaps the benefit of the experience gained by the Bureau of Reclamation during its years in the Valley. It has the advantage of the Government's antispeculation laws governing the sale of land and it begins in a region already well established with available railroads, highways, and markets.

The Bureau describes the land as "very fertile, easily tilled, and well adapted to general diversified farming and dairying with certain localities particularly suitable for fruit raising."

Kate Archibald

Danish Ship Line Plans U. S. Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., — A new freight service to Liverpool, to fill transport needs resulting from suspension of American-flag services to European war zones, will be established by Isbraddtsen-Moller, Inc. This was announced by G. H. Pouder, Director of the Export and Import Bureau of the Association of Commerce here, on information received from the Hinkins Steamship Agency, local representative of the company.

Isbraddtsen-Moller, Inc., has headquarters in Copenhagen and operates one of the largest merchant marine fleets affoat. The company maintains regular service to Japan, China, and the Philippines with a fleet of fast motorships flying the Danish flag. Its new trans-Atlantic service calls for the use of charfered vessels.

The frequency of the service will depend upon tonnage offered.

NEWS FROM NEW YORK

BUSINESS IS PICKING UP
SHOWS AND SHOPS APLENTY
There is always something doing in New York... always good reasons for visiting this glamorous city... and always the same good reasons for staying at The Shelton Hotel, a GRAND, CENTRAL location.
SENSIBLE RATES
SINGLE ROOMS $2.25 to $4
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SHELTON HOTEL
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Ask Railway Express for free colorful labels. And when your out of town gifts are ready to send, just phone Railway Express or Western Union. We call for and deliver packages in all cities and principal towns without extra charge.
RAILWAY EXPRESS AGENCY INC.
We deliver on Christmas Day

It's in the BAG
ADAM Hats
They're all $2.95
GIVE "HIM" an ADAM GIFT CERTIFICATE

The TOWERS HOTEL
Aristocrat of Brooklyn Hotels
1 TO 3 ROOM APARTMENTS
with serving pantries, refrigeration — reasonable rates— by day, week or under lease.
GRAND VIEW OF N. Y. HARBOR
CARL LETSCH, General Manager
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Take 7th Ave. IRT Express to Clark St.

SCHRAFFT'S
$1 CANDIES FOR CHRISTMAS!
1. FESTIVAL. A joyous home and gift box gleaming gold and jade. A fine selection of Schrafft's bon bons, nutted pieces and miniature chocolates. 1, 2, 3 and 5 lb.
2. DRESDEN. Dainty ivory and rose box. Either bon bons and chocolates—or entirely Schrafft's Luxuro chocolates. 1, 2, 3 and 5 lb.
3. ASSORTED NUT MEATS. Definitely a holiday necessity! The world's finest almonds, Brazil nuts, pecans, walnuts, cashews and filberts—all chocolate-coated. 1 and 2 lb.
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Send mail orders to 58 W. 23rd St., N.Y.C. Add postage.
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"BANKING by Mail for Profit" is a most interesting booklet. Gives many helpful facts about saving. Tells how to bank by mail; how to give your savings every advantage of modern safeguards; how to increase them through interest compounded quarterly. Send postcard TODAY for FREE copy. No obligation.
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The World at Your Fireside

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON

Switzerland: It's Ready for Any Threat

An informal group weighs today's news and its meaning. Chairman of the discussion is VOLNEY D. HURD, *special writer and Director of Broadcasting for The Christian Science Monitor.*

Your Chairman speaks:

"Recently we mentioned the Low Countries—Belgium and Holland, because they were threatened with possible German attack. Today we take the country on the other end of the Franco-German border—and for the same reason. The last information on a proposed Hitler drive called for sweeps through both the Low Countries and Switzerland, in an effort to outflank the British-French forces.

"The threat through the Low Countries has had more publicity. But military men have been almost more concerned about the Swiss end. Here it was felt the element of surprise was possible because everyone was considering the north end of the line—and here was a possible gateway into a part of France which had nowhere near the natural fortifications of the north end where Belgian defenses could be counted on to delay an enemy indefinitely, with British and French help."

Question: "I had always thought of Switzerland as a land of high mountains and therefore impregnable. Hasn't Switzerland, because of this, stayed out of Europe's wars?"

Answer: "Actually Switzerland has been in many of Europe's wars, up to the last 100 years. It is located where empires meet and has often felt their pulling and hauling. For example, when Napoleon set out to conquer Europe Switzerland was one of his first conquests. He took it without much resistance and held it until he fell."

Question: "Why don't Switzerland's mountains prevent invasions? Why didn't they stop Napoleon?"

Answer: "Because, contrary to general impressions, Switzerland is not all Alps. It has magnificent great peaks in the southern and eastern part of the country. Then there are the low Jura Mountains in the west and northwest. But in between them lies a broad, extensive plain, running from Lake Constance, which divides Germany from Switzerland, clear down to Geneva and the border of France. There are no formidable natural obstacles to prevent invading armies from crossinig this plain."

Question: "Why didn't the French build their Maginot line down along the Swiss border too?"

Answer: "They had hopes Germany would not try more World War Belgiums. But with this new war and a German government they don't trust, they have just announced completion of very strong fortifications on both ends of the Maginot line which they feel will prevent any army, which should invade Switzerland, from invading France. This is a great protection for Switzerland for there would be no purpose in a German army invading Switzerland for its own sake. So the new French forts have undoubtedly helped save the Swiss by making invasion less worthwhile for the Germans."

Question: "Would the Swiss army put up much of a fight?"

Answer: "They certainly would. Small as it is Switzerland has one of the finest armies in the world. It can mobilize a half million men. As for speed of mobilization no one can equal them. Every man keeps his own uniform, gun and six months' supply of ammunition at home. The Swiss army started mobilizing Aug. 29. Ten minutes before war was declared by Britain, on Sept. 3, its 500,000 men were completely under arms, ready for immediate action.

"As for fighting qualities, people can be peaceful yet not pacifist. That's the Swiss. And don't forget that no European country has furnished so many professional soldiers during so many centuries as the Swiss. If so many princes, kings and popes hired the Swiss to fight their battles, the Swiss must have been good fighters."

Question: "With the mixture of balanced religious and language groups, you would think Switzerland would need a strong central government to keep order."

Answer: "That's a natural conclusion. But actually there is no land in Europe in which such complete decentralization is found and such local autonomy enjoyed. Every village is largely self governing. Even a council governs at the top, instead of a single, powerful man. In fact until the Napoleonic war each little state was almost completely independent. There were no passports, citizenship or money. There was not even a custom union. A wagonload of goods passing from Zurich to Geneva might have to pay duty a dozen times. When Napoleon fell, autonomy was restored. Then in 1848 a new constitution was adopted, making Switzerland much like the United States, but with each canton retaining a great many state rights and exercising much authority.

"The people themselves vote directly on all vital matters and can initiate any reform in which they are interested."

Question: "Then you'd say Switzerland was a place where Democracy works?"

Answer: "Let's not use even the term Democracy. Let's put down what constitutes good government and good society—and you'll find them in Switzerland. Here are some salient features: high educational standards; a very high moral standard; a high religious standard with devotion free from intolerance; a very high standard of material prosperity; a comparatively equitable distribution of wealth; very limited class divisions; a very large degree of civic liberty of all kinds in all places; a profound and intelligent interest in political matters and great co-operation between poor mountain districts and rich cities, between somewhat backward peasants and the intelligentsia.—But I see our guest speaker is here, Mr. Markham, and he will tell you many other things about this important little land—on Page 263."

Work and Play in the Land of William Tell

Switzerland Has Neither Port Nor Colonies. Much Of It Is Arid Mountains. Agricultural Land Is Very Limited; Most Unsuitable For Ordinary Crops. Switzerland Has Practically No Essential Raw Materials For Industry Because Of Its Mountains, Road Building Is Extremely Difficult.

But-

Switzerland's Standard Of Living Is Far Above Most Of Europe. It Is One Of The World's Leading Industrial Countries. Its Per Capita Trade Is Among The World's Highest. Its Agriculture Is A Model For The Whole Continent. Its Roads And Railroads Are Among The World's Best.

Associated Press; Feuerstein; G. Mueller; Albert Steiner

The Swiss Make the Most of Their Meager Assets

(1) Swiss peasant lass in holiday mood. (2) The winter beauty of St. Moritz. (3) Cheese-making near Szeisimmen in the Bernese Oberland. (4) Peasant women near St. Moritz extracting a livelihood from a barren slope.

Switzerland Keeps Humanity's Promises

By R. H. Markham

The Americans declared "All men are created equal." For more than forty centuries mankind has been promising itself brotherhood. It is the Swiss who have kept that promise. They have demonstrated that man can make his dreams come true.

Some things ought to be as plain as geometrical axioms. For instance: Co-operation is the basis of prosperity. Love for God must show itself in love for men. Exploitation of man by man impoverishes all. Peace is more important than conquest.

Most modern people believe all these things. In fact they're so trite they're insipid. They sound like palaver. We've been repeating them since the time of Tutankhamen, or Socrates, or Marcus Aurelius. But we couldn't bring them to realization. There are more than two billion people on our globe; the overwhelming majority of them live in states which disregard all these ideals. A large part of mankind is bewildered. It has lost its way and is on the verge of despair.

But little Switzerland has shown that men can do what we all know men ought to do. Switzerland has kept faith for us. And Switzerland has done it under very unfavorable circumstances.

Peace at the Crossroads

Switzerland is at a crossroad of races. There three mighty empires meet. It is a storm center. Very few states are so near the vortex of the most constant and dizzying of international whirlpools. But not since the time of Napoleon has Switzerland participated in an international conflict. It is not pacifist, for it has an excellent army. It is not supine nor pusillanimous. It is nobody's puppet. It is proud, self-respecting, independent. But it has shown it knows how to build peace.

Switzerland is very poor. It has no abounding resources of any kind. It has practically none of the essential minerals. Fully a fourth of the land is completely unproductive—barren. Of the productive part more than half is in grass lands and nearly a third in forests.

How little is left for orchards, gardens and fields! Switzerland does not furnish food for its people, raw material for its factories or consumers for its goods. It makes chocolate but produces neither cocoa nor much sugar. It manufactures machinery but has practically no iron or coal or oil. It produces fabrics but has neither cotton, wool or silk.

In spite of all that, Switzerland is one of Europe's leading industrial countries; it is also a model in its agricultural production; it is, likewise, one of the continent's chief creators, accumulators and investors of capital.

This looks like a miracle. It is not—merely the result of wise, honest, co-operative effort. In per capita wealth, the Swiss stand among the very first nations.

Three Nationalities

Ethnographically the Swiss would seem to be in a hopeless situation. Seventy-one per cent speak German; about 21.5 per cent French; perhaps 6.5 per cent Italian; 1 per cent Romansch. It is a state—or rather it is a nation—of four different nationality origins. And three of these nationalities might be centripetal—might tend to pull Switzerland to pieces. The German-speaking people might pull toward Germany; the French speaking toward France; the Italian speaking toward Italy.

It seems like a patent obsurdity to build a state on such a frail ethnological foundation. But the Swiss have wrought that phenomenal achievement; they have made unreservedly loyal Swiss out of people who actually can't understand one another's languages. Others preach about such things and sing hymns about such things; the Swiss demonstrate them.

Some of the Swiss are among the foremost international bankers; while many are cow herds and goat tenders. By origin most of the first Swiss were peasants, but many from Bern and Lucern were feudal autocrats. There they are: city against town, steel magnate against goose girl, professor against cheese maker, agnostic against devout religionist. From that Switzerland created a harmonious social family.

Progress in Co-operation

It would be difficult to conceive of a more complex political situation than that of Switzerland. There are 25 cantons or half cantons. Zurich has 618,000 inhabitants; Uri has 23,000; Bern has 689,000; Appenzell has 14,000. Some areas are socialistic, others are as patriarchal as in the time of William Tell. Some have representative assemblies; others retain the town meeting and direct government.

If there ever was a situation on earth that needed a strong man and a powerful central government, it is Switzerland, with so many diversities of religion, nationality, social position, sources of income. But the Swiss have never called on a "strong man" and have one of the most restricted central governments in Europe. Because they themselves know how to co-operate, co-ordinate their forces and aid one another. They need no elected or self-appointed central jail keeper, because they themselves keep order. The strong do help the weak. There is much equality. The President of the Republic gets less than $7,000 a year salary. The people themselves manage every social unit from the village school to the confederate army.

The Swiss have put into practice what political philosophers for millenniums have dreamed of.

They are keeping the promises the rest of humanity made. They are preserving the honor of the human race.

A House Built on Rock

"The rain descended, and the floods came and the winds blew and beat upon that house and it fell not for it was founded upon a rock."

* * *

On August the first, 1291, three tiny Swiss Cantons or counties formed an "Everlasting League for Self Defence." That was the beginning of the Confederation of Switzerland. It was the smallest free state in Europe. It came nearer being a democracy than any that had yet existed. It was composed of what we may call "common people," that is of herdsmen, shepherds and peasants. It was frankly based on the principle that work is honorable and people who work are capable of self-government. Europe has gone through a dozen major convulsions since then but little Switzerland still abides. It has withstood every storm. It was founded upon a rock.

Love of Liberty

The epic story of William Tell may be largely a myth. But it is also far more than a myth. William Tell is the personification of a vital Swiss ideal. He is what the Swiss would like to be, what in their best moods they think they are—heroic, hard-working family men, boundlessly attached to a free fatherland.

Another Swiss hero was Francois de Bonnivard. He was born 200 years after the creation of the Swiss Confederation and was kept in the prison of Chillon six years by a tyrannical prince. The path he wore on the stone floor of his dungeon as he walked back and forth is still to be seen.

Lord Byron wrote of him in a very famous sonnet:

Eternal Spirit of the chainless Mind!
Brightest in dungeons, Liberty, thou art,
For there thy habitation is the heart—
The heart which love of thee alone can bind.

Six and a half centuries have shown that Swiss hearts are the habitation of liberty. And of a kind of liberty, that is very much more than a song, or a political oration. Switzerland is the home of liberty in practice.

The Price of Liberty

The Swiss are reputed to be rather unromantic. I have met many people in many European lands who consider Switzerland dull. They say it has no flair. They call it practical, prosaic, sober.

The charge is not without foundation. It is true the Swiss do not "swing it."

The German, Schiller, sings of William Tell; the Britisher, Byron, sings of Bonnivard. The Swiss don't sing of these people so much—they are these people.

Every sort of extremist has found refuge in Switzerland, but the Swiss have never become extremists. They have indulged in no such luxury. They are good householders; they know the price of liberty and pay it.

"For which of you, intending to build a tower, sitteth not down first and counteth the cost, whether he have sufficient to finish it?"

Some Democracies haven't "sufficient to finish it," and so build poor towers. The Swiss have counted the cost.

Demos Is Sovereign

It ought to be understood that Demos or the people are sovereigns in a Democracy. Yet, in most of Europe the group holding power is afraid of the people. They make laws to prevent Demos from coming to expression. They believe if Demos got power, he might run away as a team of wild horses.

But who really has a right to drive the horses? Demos himself, of course.

What is Switzerland? The land of the Swiss people. Who creates the wealth of Switzerland? The Swiss people. Who are now guarding Switzerland's boundaries? The Swiss people. You don't have to protect Switzerland from the Swiss. They are its protectors and masters. They decide things and run things.

What! No Graft?

It is quite plain that Democracy rests on co-operation and confidence. People who steal from one another cannot possibly trust one another. Graft undermines all Democracy.

The Swiss know this. They realize honesty is the price of freedom and self-government. The foundation of this republic is honesty. That is a prosaic quality, an unromantic thing. It means Puritanism, "no" saying, self-restraint, abstemiousness. It means recognition of the imperiousness of "Thou Shalt" and "Thou Shalt Not." That is the price of liberty. If that price is not paid there can be no Democracy.

No Swiss Slums

Swiss cities are also rather prosaic. They are not divided into grand castles and wretched hovels, into dark alleys and glaring bright light districts. Most are old, some are filled with tangled streets, all are solid. Everything in them is solid. Everything in Switzerland is solid. The money is solid; the banks are quite solid; the merchandise is solid; the churches are solid.

Relationships among people are very solid. There is no obsequiousness, no fear, little arrogance. There is not a great deal of gallantry, very little "kiss the hand," but much courtesy and kindness. Every worker of every sort shows his self-respect. Of course there are rich and poor; there are bankers and porters. There is a laboring class; there are farm hands. But economic differences are not so great as in most places, the standard of living is very nearly the highest on the continent, and the number of "dispossessed" is small.

Educated to Govern

Mos European crown princes are given a very special education so they will be prepared to rule. So are the children in Switzerland. They are all as princes and will become as kings so each generation is prepared to rule. Switzerland is Europe's most famous land of schools. Every valley and village seems to be the seat of some special educational institution. Of course there are many kinds of pedagogy and many sorts of curricula; but, generally speaking, education is of a piece with Switzerland's spiritual life. It fosters responsibility, inculcates honesty, creates balance, encourages loyalty, prepares people to manage their affiairs.

The Swiss Are Religious

In few other countries is there such religious balance as in Switzerland. Rarely do you find so much earnestness accompanied with so much tolerance. In few other places do ardent Protestants co-operate so well with ardent Roman Catholics. Swiss religion is a combination of the ideas of Calvin and St. Francis; of duty and kindness. "Thou Shalt" reverberates through all the Swiss mountains, but it is accompanied by "Love thy neighbor as thyself." The Swiss tradition is to obey both.

The Swiss gives good measure, pressed down and running over, and expects the same. He keeps his word and expects you to keep your word. He is quiet in his apartment and expects his neighbor to be quiet. The shoemaker has a bicycle and pays his helper enough to have a bicycle also. Wherever you see a Swiss railroad car in Europe you recognize it, for it is substantial, solid, clean, well-painted. It may be rather uncomfortable. A Swiss watch keeps time. Swiss milk is pure; Swiss chocolate, delicious; Swiss razor blades enduring; Swiss fabric substantial. They are reliable products made by duty-doing people.

Ready for Self-Defence

The Swiss are excellent soldiers, but not militarists. They believe Switzerland has created values worth preserving at all costs. They are ready to make the supreme sacrifice to save them. That is a part of their education and a part of their ethics. They place common security above personal security.

All these elements make up the rock on which Switzerland is built. They can all be reduced to one moral conception: loyalty. That means personal, political, spiritual honesty. It means treating Switzerland as a mother and all her children as brothers and sisters. After six and one-half centuries, the Swiss house, built on that foundation is stronger than ever.

R. H. M.

Labor Disputes Offer Big Problem in Chile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — The first anniversary of the Popular Front regime coincides with a wave of industrial strikes which has given much anxiety to the Government. At a time when President Aguirre is emphasizing the importance of increased production, to offset the losses of Chile's earthquake and Europe's war, there has been an actual lag in output due to what is officially admitted as "labor indiscipline." This refers to voluntary nonattendance as much as to actual strikes.

In the coal industry, for instance, increases in wages were accompanied by increased absence from work and by alcoholism. President Aguirre, on a visit to the colliery district, told the men to "work more and drink less." He established dry zones there. Strikes occurred on farms, at meat freezers, and in paper, cotton-spinning and other factories. The activities of the Socialists and Communists were viewed suspiciously by the moderate radicals of the Popular Front. President Aguirre told the workers that those who went on strike revealed lack of confidence in his Government.

Critics Are Active

Rightists, naturally, have made political capital out of the labor troubles. They have also been supplied with campaign material by the Control Board of Supplies and Prices, whose actions have been challenged by all classes. The Board, although it has closed scores of businesses for alleged overcharging since the war, has not succeeded in holding down the cost of living. Its latest edict was to order house and office rents down to the September, 1938, level There is a congressional movement to challenge this step as unconstitutional.

Criticism of the admission of Jews and Spanish republican refugees has also developed. Officials have been dismissed for bribery in the immigration department. It was also exposed that Spanish intellectuals had passed the immigration investigation as carpenters, mechanics, and fishermen. The conservative and liberal opposition denounced Socialist irregularities in the administration of the State Insurance Bank for the Workers. Nonpolitical criticism arose from the enhanced cost of living.

Much of the opposition to the first Popular Front Government is factious. Constant rumors of impending revolutions undoubtedly emanate from reactionary quarters A large section of the liberals. however, would probably prefer that the new governing combination be given a fair field for experiment. Earthquake and war have provided hard tests for men new to public administration.

Three Major Factors

Three factors will probably be vital in determining the immediate success or failure of the Popular Front:

1. Maintenance of production indices, which involves labor problems and supply of dollar credits to finance the 2,500,000,000 peso ($62,500,000) plan.
2. Maintenance of foreign exports—which have shown an unfavorable trend lately—with the assistance of Allied buying and a U. S. trade pact.
3. Maintenance of a balanced budget and a reasonably sound currency by resisting the Socialist spenders within the Cabinet.

The Aguirre regime has registered many points to the credit of the Popular Front. The educational plan, already in operation, ambitiously aims at stamping out illiteracy within five years. There is freedom of the press. The intentions back of the 2,500,000,000 peso national reconstruction plan appear to be sound. Chile is to become more of an industrial country, utilizing its own raw materials. The new educational policy fits in with this. More artisans and fewer lawyers will be trained.

Appeals to Workers

Socially — although strikes are the rage for the moment—President Aguirre has had some success in appealing to the workers to look to their dignity. He is continually preaching them to take a pride in their work and in their manner of living. He has mobilized the Church, writers, and public men in a temperance or, rather, a moderation campaign. His long-range aim is racial regeneration through education. Meantime, he adopts expedients such as family wages preferential payments for the maternal head of the family where the father is irresponsible, dry zones, and sports associations.

If the Chilean worker fails to measure up to presidential expectations, he will be largely responsible for any change of policy by President Aguirre and the Radicals who form a majority in the Government combination. The future of the Popular Front will probably be determined by the worker himself rather than by the politician.

They Talk Over the Republican Field

Wide World

Kenneth F. Simpson
Republican National Committeeman from New York

John W. Bricker
Governor of Ohio

Bruce Barton
Representative from New York

Bricker Hits Playing Politics With Misery

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—The administration of public work relief should be placed in the hands of local agencies to eliminate "playing politics with human misery" by the Federal Government and to insure greater social service, in the opinion of Gov. John W. Bricker, of Ohio.

Speaking before 300 guests at the fifty-fourth annual dinner of the Ohio Society of New York at the Pennsylvania Hotel Saturday night, Governor Bricker blames Ohio's present relief situation on Federal "discrimination" because that State had voted Republican in 1938 and called for "a constructive and stable national program of public assistance."

"The system of federal control and domination in each relief area of the United States should be reformed," Governor Bricker declared. "Work relief programs in the various States should be administered locally and financed by local, state and federal participation, with the assistance of federal grants in the same manner as prevails in all other public assistance programs."

Governor Bricker, who is seen in political quarters as a possible "dark horse" Republican presidential candidate in 1940, said that his Administration had placed Ohio on a "pay-as-you-go" basis, had balanced the budget through cutting the cost of government, yet had found it possible to spend $8,000,000 more on education, health and welfare than had been spent last year under a Democratic administration.

Points to WPA Slash

"Meanwhile, however, while the Orio relief program had been expanded, the Federal Government had cut Works Progress Administration grants by 53.6 per cent against a national average of 43.9 per cent," he declared, adding that Cleveland, where the relief situation is reported to be the worst in the State, had 74,225 persons on WPA in October, 1938, but a year later there were only 30,000, a cut of more than 60 per cent.

"Upon the insistent demands of the State Administration, upon the revelation of discriminatory treatment which Cleveland and Ohio had received, the Federal Government seemed suddenly to realize th vulnerability of its position," he continued. "So after the State had made available in cash approximately $450,000 additional for Cleveland, and after the City had its proceedings under way for the issuance of over $1,000,000 of relief bonds, as suggested by the State Administration, then, with a flourish of sensationalism, in rushed the Federal Government with carloads of food and allotments of WPA funds which should have been available months ago.

Only Two Answers

"There are only two answers to be given for discrimination. It was either a deliberate attempt to unfairly cut the WPA employment in Ohio as a punishment for not voting right last year or as an embarrassment to a Republican Administration.

"The people of America must awaken to a realization of how far this Federal Administration will go in playing politics. with human misery and relief, how far it will go in its attempt to smear the good name of a State or an Administration which dares to do a good job financially as well as in social service."

It was Governor Bricker's second address in New York over the week end, he having addressed the Association of Life Insurance Presidents at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel on Friday. Both of these addresses were seen by friends of the Ohio Governor as of distinct help to him politically, and significance was attached to the presence at the Ohio Society dinner of Kenneth F. Simpson, member of the Republican National Committee and Republican Chairman of New York County, and Representative Bruce Barton of New York.

Significance in Choice

This significance was seen as more pointed by the fact that Thomas E. Dewey, who is out actively to round up delegates to the forthcoming Republican National Convention, was at the same time addressing the Pennsylvania Society, meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria. When reporters called Mr. Simpson's attention to this, he said he "could not attend two dinners at the same time."

He had great admiration for Governor Bricker, he added, and had come to the Ohio Society dinner to pay his respects to him. He declines to discuss the political significanec of his attendance at the Ohio Society dinner, telling reporters they could speculate for themselves.

Mr. Simpson has never been wholehearted in his support of the Dewey candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination and is held by many competent political observers to favor a Republican ticket headed by Governor Bricker, with Mr. Barton for Vice-President. Meanwhile he is on record in support of Mr. Dewey as long as he is a factor in the race—but no longer. He was not at the opening of the Dewey Headquarters here and refused to sign the eulogistic tribute handed to Mr. Dewey on that occasion.

Japanese Woo the Democracies; Promise to Ease Yangtze Curbs

By Randall Gould
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Increasingly both China and Japan show a disposition to woo the democracies.

Europe's war has accentuated a trend that was more or less latent, except that China has always looked to the democracies for friendly aid in some degree.

Now Japan is disillusioned over the support of Fascism and sees in the democracies a possible hope for various kinds of aid chiefly material.

China, as indicated, has a head start in the race because from the outset it has been actively assisted by America, Britain, and France in some degree. Their sympathies plainly lie with the Chinese side of the argument and this tendency has been accentuated by such things as Japanese bombing of Chinese civilians, and Japanese discriminations and insults toward foreign nationals.

Japan even yet probably does not realize how handicapped it is in making a start for democratic sympathy at this late date. The Japanese never have realized how many military exploits against Americans, Britons and others in China have gone unatoned. They have cherished the sentimental idea of an historic friendship with the United States in particular.

Events are slowly bearing in upon the Japanese a realization that America can be mollified only by substantial changes in Japanese policy toward China. As January approaches, Japan notes with misgivings that Washington makes no slightest effort toward a new treaty to replace the Japanese-American commercial agreement of 1911 that expires Jan. 26.

Japan's Complacency Shaken

Ambassador Joseph C. Grew remains a startling figure in Tokyo, where he continues to shake Japanese complacency. After his frank revelation to Japan that American opinion is aroused over indignities committed in China, projected talks to clear up outstanding differences have not materialized.

[Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman in Tokyo, is reported as saying that nonexistence of a treaty with the United States would be harmful "both to Japan and the United States," according to the Associated Press. He added that Japan is attempting to find constructive ways of adjusting "future as well as past relations with the United States" regarding China.]

As to Britain, the Japanese feel themselves more sinned against than sinning; they believe Britain has been one of the chief causes, if not the chief cause, of more than two years of continued Chinese resistance to their program for "a new order in East Asia," and thinking of this sort leads to a natural assumption that if the Japanese are willing to forgive and forget the British should be eager to follow suit.

Want a Settlement

It would be a mistake to say that the Japanese feel any anxiety over what the democracies might do to them. The present emphasis is all on what the democracies, especially Uncle Sam, might do for them. The possibility that America and Britain might lose patience to such an extent as to impose some sort of punitive action, or to go so far as to lay down a virtual blockade against Japan's international trade, still seems an extremely remote prospect. But Japanese are losing their wishful belief that American denunciation of the trade treaty disclosed a desire on the part of the Americans to clear the decks for a full new deal, no doubt involving the diplomatic recognition of Manchukuo and similar recognition for any new central "puppet" regime the Japanese might set up in China.

What Japan needs above all else, it now is confessed frankly by Japanese leaders, is some kind of settlement of the "China affair." In achieving this, the aid of the democracies might be very useful. It was significant that Japan's official Domei news agency avidly picked up at Hong Kong the recent interview given an American newspaperman at Chungking by Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chinese Foreign Minister, when he suggested the possibility that the United States might use its good offices toward a settlement of the war in China.

Dr. Wang's words were promptly garbled by the Japanese in order to make it appear that he actively supported some such moves, and was at odds with Gen. Chiang Kai-shek about the whole conduct of the peace-or-war situation. It was necessary for Dr. Wang speedily to put out another interview, clarifying his position of loyalty and making it clear that he was talking only speculatively. More recently, the British Ambassador, Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr, was the subject of much rumor when he went to Chungking and the Japanese optimistically suggested that he was no doubt putting forward peace terms as part of a British drive to regain prestige and favor from Japan.

Secondarily, and a major item too, is the need for raw materials. Japan is in great—not quite desperate, but certainly great—need for all sorts of raw materials, many of which can be had only from the United States under present conditions. It is strongly hoped that a more conciliatory Japanese attitude will give rise to credits for such purchases.

Japan and Soviet Look to Trade Pact

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, Dec. 18

Yakichiro Suma, Japanese Foreign Office spokesman, has confirmed that Japan would open negotiations with Soviet Russia Jan. 10 looking toward a trade treaty, but said hopes still were held for a new treaty with the United States.

The present pact has been denounced by the United States, effective Jan. 26.

Mr. Suma admitted the Russian market "presently" was insufficient to replace that of America, but said, "If she cannot buy from one country, Japan should turn to another."

The spokesman said Japan hoped to begin talks in Tokyo for a new pact governing Japanese fisheries in Russian waters, while trade negotiations were pursued in Moscow, and the Outer Mongolia-Manchukuo border was being defined at Chita.

Foreign Minister Nomura has not received a reply from Russia on his overtures for renewal of the fisheries pact, which expires at the end of the year.

Aliens Cut Forces

SHANGHAI, Dec. 18 (AP)—Great Britain and France were reported Dec. 16 to be reducing still further their Far Eastern forces, Britain removing three of five gunboats on the Yangtze and the French cutting their Hankow garrison to 50 men.

[Britain announced Nov. 13 only sufficient troops would be kept in North China to "maintain order."]

TOKYO, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Japanese forces in China have decided to re-open the Yangtze River below Nanking to third power commerce under military restrictions, the Foreign Office announced today.

The decision was made known to United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew in a half-hour conversation with Foreign Minister Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura. He was understood to figure prominently in American-Japanese conversations aimed at settling outstanding differences between the United States and Japan.

The Yangtze River, which is the main artery of trade and commerce with vast Central China, and opens up to foreign trade the greater part of China proper, was closed to third power traffic in August, 1937, one month after the beginning of the Japanese war in China.

Now, said a Foreign Office communiqué, the Japanese forces in China "have decided to make preparations with a view to lifting the ban on navigation in the Yangtze from Nanking downward under certain restrictions for the maintenance of peace and order and for military operations."

The decision, it was stated, resulted from the fact that "absolute military requirements calling for closure of the lower Yangtze area have become amenable to gradual modification." The communiqué continued:

"It is greatly regrettable in this connection that Japan is misunderstood in some quarters as if she were intending to act in an exclusive and monopolistic manner.

"The Japanese Government is not acting with a view to shutting out in the future economic activities of other powers in China. As a matter of fact, they are not reluctant to open even the Yangtze, Pearl, and other rivers. (The Pearl is at Canton.) It is hoped in the light of the above explanation that Japan's real intention will be understood not only by the United States but by other powers."

[A Japanese spokesman in Shanghai said it would be "quite a long time" before the decision would be put into effect. "I cannot say in terms of days or weeks or months," he said. "Various problems have to be solved first."

[American business quarters in Shanghai were not overly optimistic over the announcement, pointing both to the vagueness of the date of lifting of the ban and to the military restrictions which still would be in effect.]

First reaction here to the decision was that it was evidence that Japan wanted to avoid interference with American rights and interests.

New York Car Washer Proves All Finn Heroes Not at Front

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—It was the first time that Jack Pollard, native of Finland and Secretary-Treasurer of the Garage Washers and Polishers Union Local 272, had a chance to do something for his countrymen.

He was very modest about it, almost shy—but officials of the Finnish Relief Fund, Inc., were amazed.

Mr. Pollard, born in 1885 at Helsinki, appeared at Fund headquarters to ask whether he and his union could do anything.

Officials didn't know. It was 6 p. m., and the office staff had gone. There were 13,000 notices of a Wednesday night mass meeting that should go out as soon as possible. Perhaps. . . .

Mr. Pollard said he would be back. The officials thought he was gone for good, but in a half hour he returned, leading 5 men from his union. At midnight, the notices were ready for the mails.

The next day, Mr. Pollard was back. He started pulling currency from his pockets until he had $1,000 heaped on a table.

"Give me," he said, "five boxes ($100 each) and 1,000 50-cent tickets for the meeting."

Had he really sold that many tickets? No, but he would, because that money had to be repaid.

Next day, he was back again. He had taken orders for 450 more 50-cent tickets and two more $100 boxes.

Today, he wanted licenses for 100 men to wear sandwich signs and for 300 more to distribute handbills advertising the meeting. He had printed all the bills at his own expense—and had given the Fund $100 from his personal funds.

"I haven't tried to get many contributions yet," he said, almost apologetically. "I thought I'd wait until they 'fire the gun' Wednesday night. Then, with things systematized, I'll really go to work."

Reich Propaganda Bursts Into Song

PARIS (AP)—A new kind of German propaganda—records and songs—has been found circulating in France, the Government reported Dec. 17.

The Ministry of the Interior said the Germans have been sending such propaganda into the country by an "indirect postal route."

Frenchmen were asked to take any records or songs they receive to their local police stations. If they fail to do so, they may be charged with acting against the national defense.

Soviet Ships Oil To Reich, Report

MOSCOW (AP)—Informed German sources in Moscow asserted Dec. 16 that shipments of Russian oil and foodstuffs already had been sent to Germany in fulfillment of the trade accord between the two powers.

The oil was said to have gone from the Baku fields in southern Russia, but the amount was not disclosed.

Neutral observers expressed belief that it could not be large and cited lack of transport facilities. They also pointed out that the Russian Government is rationing gasoline even in Moscow.

British Women Issue Peace Plea

LONDON (AP)—A mass meeting sponsored by the Women's Peace Campaign recently presented an appeal to Queen Elizabeth for aid in getting an international conference to seek "a return of methods of reason and negotiation."

The meeting also passed a resolution urging that President Roosevelt call a conference of neutral countries to make recommendations to belligerents for ending the war.

Soviet Says U. S. and Britain Forced Its League Expulsion

MOSCOW, Dec. 18 (AP) — The United States yesterday was accused by the Communist Party newspaper Pravda of influencing Latin American states to support expulsion of Soviet Russia from the League of Nations.

Soviet official newspapers also charged Britain with juggling League machinery to oust Russia but declared the expulsion gave the Soviet Union "a free hand."

Pravda said the League Assembly sessions were held "behind closed doors but in the presence of an American 'observer,' Mr. Edgar, in the role of school supervisor. He was silent but watched carefully over the behavior of Latin American diplomats.

"They conducted themselves according to 'the plan' The representative of the single American State which is carrying on a policy independent of the United States—Mexico—objected against expulsion."

[United States Vice-Consul Donald B. Edgar attended the closed League Assembly session as an observer when Russia was condemned as an aggressor and expelled.]

"Anti-Soviet Bloc"

Britain's chief aim, Pravda continued, was to "knock together an anti-Soviet bloc after the failure of every attempt to draw Russia into the imperialist war."

The Government newspaper Izvestia hailed Russia's expulsion as giving the Soviet Union "a free hand" which it said was all the more valuable because responsibility "rests fully with the League itself and its Anglo-French ringleaders."

"It is not the Soviet Union which will lose because of the Geneva decision," said Izvestia. "This decision releases the U. S. S. R. from moral responsibility for 'activities' of the Geneva institution and at the same time releases the Soviet Union from obligations ensuing from the Covenant of the League of Nations."

Discussing the 13-nation special League Committee on the Russian-Finnish problem, Pravda said that "excepting Sweden and Norway, all the rest were either Britain's direct agents, her dominions, or were acting on the authorization of the U. S. A.—the Latin American states."

Members of the Committee were Britain, France, Ireland, India, Egypt, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Uruguay, Bolivia, Venezuela, Portugal and Muang Thai (Siam).

Nine of these "maintain no diplomatic relations with the U. S. S. R and represent hotbeds of the most violent anti-Soviet propaganda," Pravda said.

"Family-Like Committee"

"Of course a 'Committee' of such family-like composition adopted without dispute the draft resolution which the British master was pleased to propose."

Election of South Africa, Bolivia and Finland to the League Council, whose unanimous approval was necessary for expulsion, was called trickery by Pravda, which asserted the action was "decided by the votes of British dominions and colonies and the clerks of Anglo-French-American capitalism."

Saying that the Leagu already had been discredited by its failure to render aid to China, the Spanish Republicans, Ethiopia and Albania, Pravda declared "the League of Nations has been turned from an instrument of peace into an instrument of war, a tool of the Anglo-French military bloc."

Commodore Perry's Ship to Be Restored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ERIE, Pa., Dec. 18—Commodore Perry's flagship, the Niagara, which figured prominently in winning the battle of Lake Erie in the War of 1812, is to be restored and preserved as an historic relic. The Pennsylvania Legislature at its last session appropriated $10,000 for this purpose and assigned the care of the ship to the Pennsylvania Historical Commission. The Niagara has been beached in Peninsula Park here for years.

After having been submerged in Lake Erie for almost a century, the Niagara was raised 26 years ago, when it was found that her timbers were in an excellent state of preservation. Now, with the financial aid of the Commonwealth and under the sponsorship of the Pennsylvania Historical Commission, the vessel is to be restored along the lines she possessed in the heydey of her naval activity.

Sevitzky Signs Again To Direct Orchestra

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Fabien Sevitzky has signed for his fourth season as Director of the Indianapolis Symphony Orchestra.

Dr. G. H. A. Clowes, Vice-President of the Board of Directors of the Indiana State Symphony Society, Inc., said the Board had given Mr. Sevitzky a year's contract to begin next April 1.

This year the orchestra has 40 concerts scheduled in Indiana and in Champaign, Ill., and Beloit, Wis., and 18 over the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Before coming to Indianapolis in 1937 Mr. Sevitzky directed the Boston People's Symphony. He still is Conductor of the Philadelphia Chamber String Sinfonietta. He is a native of Russia.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

(All times given are local)

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m. WORL, 920kc, Jan. 7. 21. Feb 4. 18.
10:45 a. m., WNAC, 1230kc. Fifth Sunday, Dec. 31.
10:45 a. m., WRUL, (formerly WIXAL), 11.79mc, (25.4m), 15.13mc, (19.8m), chimes radiocast, 10:15 to 10:45 a. m., Jan. 7. Feb. 4.
7:30 p. m., WRUL, 6.04mc (49.6m), 11.73mc (25.6m), chimes radiocast 7 to 7:30 p. m., Jan. 7. Feb. 4.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc. on Jan. 7. Feb. 4

New York

New York—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA 570kc. on Jan 7 21.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KQV, 1380kc, on Dec. 24 Jan. 14. 28. Feb. 11. 25.

Central States

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Jan. 7. Feb. 4

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. KFBB 1280kc, on Dec. 31. Jan. 28.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Jan. 7. 21. Feb 4. 18

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on Jan. 7. 21. Feb. 4. 18.
San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KYA, 1230kc, on Jan. 7. Feb. 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1120kc, on Jan. 7. 21. Feb. 4. 18.

Canada

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on Dec. 31. Jan 14. 28. Feb. 11. 25.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Jan. 21. Feb. 18.

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

England

Dorset

Poole: Regal Cinema, Upper Parkstone. 2:30 p. m., Jan. 7.

Essex

Leytonstone—Church Building, 2:45 p. m., Jan. 6.

Lancashire

Rochdale (First Church): The Empire Cinema, 2:30 p. m., Jan. 14.

London

London (Sixth Church): Regal Cinema, High Street, Putney, S. W. 15, 2 p. m., Dec. 31.

Warwickshire

Birmingham (Third Church): Bristol Cinema, Bristol Road, 3 p. m., Jan. 7.

United States

California

Los Angeles (Ninth Church): Church Edifice, 433 South Normandie Avenue, 8 p. m., Dec. 29. Radiocast Station KFWB, 960 kilocycles.

Illinois

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Church Edifice, 2840 Logan Boulevard, 8 p. m., Dec. 28.

Michigan

Detroit (Ninth Church, Colored): Condon Intermediate School, West Grand Boulevard and Buchanan Street, 4 p. m., Dec. 24.

New Jersey

Jersey City: Auditorium, New Jersey State Teachers' College, 2039 Hudson Boulevard, 3:30 p. m., Dec. 24.

Pennsylvania

Philadelphia (First Church): Church Edifice, Walnut, West of Fortieth Street, 8 p. m., Dec. 29.

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Finns Gain in South; Soviet Leads in North

By the Associated Press

Both sides claim important gains in Finland. While the Russians say they have made big advances in the north, the Finns claim to have surrounded two Russian forces farther south.

Russian communiqués, after stating that inclement weather had spared Finland an attack by vast numbers of Soviet planes and making it clear that the Red armies stood little chance of handing over Finland as a gift to Joseph Stalin on Dec. 21, his birthday, said they had pushed through to the town of Kursu and advanced 82 miles west of the state frontier.

Kursu is slightly above the Arctic Circle and Russian armies in that area are understood to be aiming at cutting Finland in two at the narrowest point.

Another advance claimed by the Russians is in the Murmansk region to the far north where Russians say they have advanced 47 miles along the road south of Petsamo.

Forces Surrounded

Meanwhile, the commander of Finnish troops on the Salla and Petsamo fronts told Swedish correspondents that two Russian forces, of about 10,000 men each, were surrounded near Tolvajaervi and Suomussalmi, about 45 miles and 245 miles, respectively, north of Lake Ladoga.

The Tolvajaervi force, it is believed, is part of the army Russia is trying to send around Lake Ladoga while the Suomussalmi troops are persumably part of the spearhead driven into central Finland.

The commander also was quoted as saying that the Finnish command was convinced that a Russian tank corps which recently attacked Salmijaervi, on the Norwegian border in the Petsamo region, had used a Norwegian road. Norwegian authorities, however, said they had been informed of no such violation of their border.

From the Salmijaervi front came unofficial word that the Russians had faltered in their assault on that center of the nickel mining area and that the town's defenders were making a determined stand in the Arctic darkness and temperatures ranging to 13 degrees below zero.

Several Attacks

On the Karelian Isthmus, west of Lake Ladoga, the Russians were stated to have attacked many times at the Taipale River, supported by heavy artillery fire, in at attempt to flank the Mannerheim line.

In the course of battle Dec. 15 and 16, 30 enemy tanks were destroyed, the Finnish communiqué stated.

Rumanian attempts to cross Suvanto Lake also were repulsed, the Finns said. Three 30-ton tanks were said to have been destroyed.

The Finns were reported to have repaired three Russian bombers forced down near Helsingfors and the planes were then used against their former owners. Needed replacements were taken from other planes shot down by antiaircraft fire

President Kallio, radiocasting Dec. 17 to the armed forces, appealed indirectly again for "substantial aid" from the world to meet the Russian invasion.

League Placed Brand

"There is no need of protesting our innocence regarding the outbreak of this war," he said.

"The League of Nations, in which 49 nations are represented, unanimously branded Russia the aggressor and 40 of these states condemned the Soviets with expulsion. Not a voice was raised in their defense.

"We note these circumstances with great satisfaction and await measures against the aggressor by states which are members of the League.

"We need more active help than that so far obtained. As our cause is the joint cause of the whole civilized world, we believe the civilized nations cannot leave us alone on this front.

"We hope that our joint cultural values and principles of justice will be jointly defended."

War in Arctic

By a Staff Artist

Map of Finland

Black arrows indicate points where Russian forces claim to have cut deeply into Finnish territory within the Arctic Circle. To the south, white arrows show where the Finns announce they have surrounded Russian forces.

Graf Spee Scuttled on Hitler's Order

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec. 18 (AP)—Her ponderous might finally silenced, the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee settled today into the bed of the River Plate, twisted memento of a compromise between risking a battle, this time against overwhelming odds, and internment.

Only the fighting top marked the scene in Montevideo harbor where the warship's master fulfilled the order of Adolf Hitler yesterday and scuttled her in three dramatic minutes within sight and sound of the city.

Capt. Hans Langsdorff, last to leave the sinking ship, himself carried the light cable which set off internal mines and sent the Admiral Graf Spee to the bottom, her flags still flying above the flames, as the sun set.

New explosions shook the tangled wreckage at noon today, sending columns of smoke skyward. The explosions apparently were caused by gas forming in confined spaces from burning fuel oil.

Late in the morning the British cruiser Achilles, which was one of three ships that battered the Graf Spee Dec. 13, drew near the smoking wreck while British sailors peered over the rail at their onetime adversary.

Destruction at German hands apparently was the middle course for the Admiral Graf Spee.

It spared some 1,000 sailors who would have faced possibly going down with the ship had their commanders chosen to let their patched-up vessel brave the guns of British warships lying in wait outside the Montevideo breakwater.

It saved German naval pride the ignominy of seeing the once-mighty Admiral Graf Spee out of battle for the rest of the war, tied up in internment by Uruguay.

All of Crew Safe

Before the Admiral Graf Spee went under, apparently broken almost in two, every member of the crew which went out to scuttle her had reached safety. They, including their captain, went aboard other boats.

All appeared destined for internment in Uruguay, or Argentina.

About 700 were reported en route to Buenos Aires aboard tugs and launches, to surrender there to the Argentine Government.

The rest of the crew,—except those previously taken off in Montevideo after the battle with three British warships from which the Graf Spee fled riddled to this port Dec. 13—had been put aboard the German freighter Tacoma.

The master of the Tacoma was arrested last night for violating a port-closing order when his ship, which had followed the Graf Spee's course, returned here.

The Admiral Graf Spee's chief engineer and three members of the crew who were among the last to leave the ship were brought into the port captain's office under Government arrest. Officials said they were wanted for questioning about exactly how the blasting was done.

Headed Toward Sea

An Argentine official said the 1,039 crewmen of the sunken German pocket battleship Graf Spee, who arrived here today, would be interned.

Forced by an expiring Uruguayan time limit to leave her neutral refuge, the Graf Spee headed toward the sea at 6 p. m. (4:30 p. m., E. S. T.).

But when three miles offshore and still well within Uruguayan territorial waters, the German warship went hard to starboard.

She moved slowly for a time with the slower Tacoma in her wake. Then she appeared to anchor as a pair of tugs from Buenos Aires, one of them towing a barge, drew alongside.

A telescope picked out what looked like seabags and small bundles of supplies being thrown into the barge. Within a few moments, the crewmen came tumbling overboard into the barge, the tugs and the launches.

They swiftly moved away.

Then came the explosion.

Shore Lined With Spectators

Thousands ashore watched as a great plume of smoke rose over the wreck. Then a second explosion, and a third, and the Admiral Graf Spee settled to her death with flames bursting above her.

[In Berlin, DNB, official German news agency, said Adolf Hitler, as supreme commander of Germany's armed forces, gave the order that destroyed the pocket battleship.]

Soon only her superstructure showed, and even this sank from view about a half hour later when a second series of explosions shot a column of flame and smoke from the wreckage, apparently as flames reached munitions and fuel untouched by the first blasts.

The ebbing tide early today uncovered parts of bow, stern and some remaining superstructure. This correspondent, making a two-hour launch trip around the scene, found the Graf Spee almost split in two, but still upright.

Her prow was warped, and her hull glowed from the heat, but her guns, turret and stack were in position. For about 1,000 yards around the odor of burned fuel oil was almost overwhelming.

How many Allied ships waited to engage the Graf Spee had she made a run for it was not known. Besides the Cumberland, however, it was believed the British light cruisers Ajax and Achilles, whose guns put the Graf Spee to flight Wednesday, and the 26,500-ton French battleship Dunkerque were keeping guard.

British Take 169 U-Boat Prisoners

By the Associated Press

London, Dec. 18

The War Office announced for the fourth successive day a list of prisoners from German submarines—seven men this time—bringing the total up to 169.

No official comment was forthcoming on a German report that 1,000,000 tons of shipping, bound to and from British ports had been sunk during the war. Mr. Winston Churchill, British First Lord of the Admiralty, on Dec. 6, said 340,000 tons of shipping had been lost.

Britain Hails Hero Who Stopped the Spee

By John A. May

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 18—Just over 37 years ago a boy of 14 clambered diffidently aboard the wooden training ship, Britannia, feeling rather lost amid the many knowledgeable young men a few years older than he who had so obviously already mastered to the full the many mysteries and traditions of the sea which he had still to learn.

Today with the close of another chapter in the war his name is written large in the long history of the British Navy as the recipient of one of the most rapid rewards for the action to be found therein.

Rear Admiral Sir Henry Harwood is the new sea hero for the British. His promotion and knighthood, announced immediately after the successful action against the Admiral Graf Spee became known, was awarded not so much because of the importance of that action but because of the manner in which it was carried out. Admiral Harwood's tactics have fired the British imagination on account of their audacious nature. For the British this stands out as the first successful episode of the war. There was another episode which bore the same marks—when the Rawalpindi went down fighting against overwhelming odds when it crossed the path of the Deutschland.

Varied Career at Sea

Admiral Harwood with his long and varied but unspectacular career at sea, on the shore is a typical naval officer. He looks the part, too, strong, almost thickset in build, with a "ramrod" stance and a forceful square jaw. At different times in his career he has been torpedo officer, staff officer, flag captain, and division commander. He has sailed in big ships and small. He has seen duty in the Atlantic, Pacific, North Sea, Mediterranean, and China seas.

During the World War Admiral Harwood was torpedo officer, first in the cruiser Sutlei, later in the battleship Royal Sovereign. Immediately after the war he saw first service in a South American station where he was later to make his name. Then he was just a torpedo officer.

Promoted to commander in 1921, Admiral Harwood qualified for staff duties and entered the plans division of the Admiralty. Returning to sea, he commanded the cruiser Cumberland in China. Promoted in 1928, Captain Harwood served in the Mediterranean, then returned to shore to take up duties on the staff of the War College at Greenwich. In 1936 he was appointed Commodore commanding the South American division of the American station.

Favorites in Chile

Admiral Harwood and the flagship, Exeter, came into the news last January when together with the Ajax they undertook untiring rescue work after the Concepción, Chile, earthquake. The Chilean press then wrote "the name of the Exeter and Ajax will remain eternally engraved in the hearts of all Chileans."

Both the Ajax and Exeter, along with the Achilles, made new names in the battle with the Admiral Graf Spee. The Turkish press calls those who took part "Nelson's grandsons." Three captains as well as the Commodore were honored by the King and made companions of the Order of Bath. All three entered the Navy as boys and served in many capacities. One, during the World War, took part in the Battle of Falklands against Admiral Graf von Spee whose name was given to the pocket battleship now destrowed.

Only one person in Britain is quoted as having felt at all put out over the consequences of the action. That is 13-year-old Master Cyprian Harwood, one of the rear Admiral's two sons. When he was awakened by the headmaster of his school and told of his father's promotion he rubbed a sleepy eye and said, "Oh dear. I wrote a letter to him today and addressed him as Commodore." Then he went to sleep, and it is said dreamed of joining the navy in a year or so.

Sinking of the Graf Spee May Scuttle Safety Zone

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18—The future of the safety zone proclaimed around the Americas hung very much in the balance today.

In fact, with the saga of the Admiral Graf Spee ending in fire and water in the River Plate, there is a lively question here as to whether the safety belt exists at all, in the form in which it was contrived. It may be continued as a measure of safety to inter-American commerce, for no interruption of this commerce appears to have taken place. But as to the question of belligerent action within this zone, the declaration of Panama very clearly reads:

"The Governments of the American republics must . . . insist that the waters to a reasonable distance from their coasts shall remain free from the commission of hostile acts, or from the undertaking of belligerent activities by Nations engaged in a war in which the said governments are not involved."

President Roosevelt, listening intently to his radio yesterday at Hyde Park, must have realized that this project generally attributed to him and to his enthusiasm for naval matters could hardly survive so dramatic a violation unless some vigorous measures were taken. Not only was the battle of the Punta del Este so close to shore that Uruguayans standing on their shores and housetops could witness some of its later phases, but the belligerents have thus far declined to recognize the safety zone at all. Some of them have informally let it be known that they do not propose to endorse the idea in future.

One account of the genesis of the project has it that President Roosevelt dramaticlaly marked out a belt around the Americas on a map, gave it to Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles before he left for the Panama Conference, and told him to have that area set aside as a zone of security. It is presumed by many that both the President and the State Department, as well as the other American nations, planned to enforce the project by warning only—trusting that belligerents anxious not to antagonize the Americas and particularly the United States would voluntarily accept the limitation.

It has proved otherwise. The German raider did not hesitate to attack a merchant vessel within the zone, though it appears that this ship was engaged in European and not inter-American commerce. The British did not hesitate to enter and engage the raider in battle.

Nevertheless, inter-American commerce has not as yet been obstructed by belligerent action and this fact may open a way for continuing the safety zone in a somewhat more limited fashion.

Mr. Roosevelt will consult with Secretary Hull as soon as he returns to Washington, and some statement or action may be forthcoming at that time. Meanwhile, the safety belt idea is clearly navigating in very shallow waters.

Ciano Shows Policy Pattern— And It's for Italy, Not Axis

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 18—The exposition of foreign policy by Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, this week end, regarded here as one of the most important pronouncements of the war, clearly indicates that Italy's decisions in the future as in the past will be governed by its interpretations of national interests and not by any ideological considerations.

Though the speech contains a number of important and plain statements, its greater significance lies rather in its many silences and veiled suggestions which leave readers to draw their own conclusions, regarding Italy's action in any given conditions. Thus there was nothing definitive in the speech regarding Italy's attitude toward the Russo-German Pact, toward German and Anglo-French policies, or toward possible Russian action in the Balkans. In fact, on these fundamental issues the speech was conspicuous by its silences.

[Count Ciano's speech reiterated Italian friendship for Germany but showed that Italy had told the Reich that Rome needed three years of peace before taking part in military disputes. It revealed that Italy opposes the formation of a Balkan bloc but desires "to maintain and consolidate peace and order in the Danubian and Balkan sectors."]

Shows Axis Planning

Count Ciano's speech, which is the first elaborate outline of Italian foreign policy to be issued within the year, is valuable for important light on a number of diplomatic developments in the period immediately before the outbreak of the war.

For the first time official clarity is supplied on German and Italian relations showing that the many meetings between their respective statesmen last summer were arranged for clarifying their attitude towards the increasingly uncertain European situation and that they then agreed upon their future course of action. Germany was first to violate that agreement.

Thus it is now officially admitted—as was reported by The Christian Science Monitor from Berlin early in August—that Premier Benito Mussolini wanted at least three years of European respite in which to complete his military preparations after the losses incurred in Abyssinia and Spain. The German Reich, according to Count Ciano, consented to this attitude, since, he states, "the German Government agreed with us on the advisability of not raising any question likely to stir up further polemics until the time and period referred to had elapsed."

Here undoubtedly is the biggest rift in the Rome-Berlin Axis, namely that it was naturally understood that the Berlin-Rome Axis would not risk a war test however much saber rattling it might do.

Pact With Moscow

Another serious rift was the Reich Pact with Moscow. Count Ciano's attempt to soften the blow to Germany by maintaining that Reichsführer Hitler's reconciliation with the Soviets resulted from the hostile threats of Britain and France is contrary to fact, to Herr Hitler's doctrines that treaties can be broken whenever higher necessity demands, and to Nazi plans for aggressive expansion in East Europe.

In this connection Count Ciano's clear statement that the anti-Comintern Pact was considered as a system for widening "collaboration in every sphere among the powers which had built up the system" can only be interpreted as meaning that the Reich's secession to Moscow was simply surrender and means that this so-called combination of "have not" countries now ceases to exist. But not that Italy would not continue to use German friendship for its own national ends as circumstances allow.

Reich Bent on War

It is interesting to note also that Count Ciano's speech supports the contention that Germany had determined to go to war against Poland even in the middle of last August convinced that Britain and France would not fight.

In view of the anti-Bolshevik tone running through the speech and the conclusion that "Fascist Italy continues to follow with a vigilant spirit the development of events," one would have expected a more extensive and clearer statement regarding the position in the Balkans, particularly regarding any possible Russian [or German] interference in the area which Italy considers its special syhere since its acquisition of Albania. But emphasis upon the maintenance of the neutrality and independence of the Balkan States, accompanied by the absence of any reference to a new Balkans alliance, appears to indicate failures so far to reach an understanding despite strenuous diplomatic efforts in that direction for a long time past.

No ideology but its own interests first, foremost, and all the time is clearly Italy's policy as interpreted in this speech. In consequence, that policy may continue to develop along the present line or change fundamentally according to the Duce's interpretation of these interests.

Davis Heads F. T. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ewin Lamar Davis of Tennessee has been chosen Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission for 1940, associates said. The chairmanship is rotated each year and Mr. Davis, a member of the Commission since 1933, held it in 1935. Robert E. Freer has been Chairman during 1939.

Heavy Toll in Fight

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Three British cruisers which engaged the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee Dec. 13 suffered 72 fatalities and 30 wounded in the battle, the Admiralty disclosed yesterday.

"In the severe and well-fought action of the thirteenth (Dec. 13)," The Admiralty said, 61 men were killed and 23 wounded on board the cruiser Exeter.

Five officers were killed and three wounded. The remainder of the casualties were enlisted men.

The admiralty said a temporary hospital ship was being dispatched from Buenos Aires to meet the Exeter.

Thirty-six men were killed and 60 wounded aboard the Admiral Graf Spee in the battle.

The communiqué also said seven seamen were killed aboard the cruiser Ajax and five wounded—one seriously. The Ajax also participated in the battle against the German pocket battleship.

The Admiralty announced Dec. 15 that four crewmen were killed and three wounded aboard the cruiser Achilles, the third British ship to participate in the battle against the German craft.

Collision's Cost

LONDON, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Admiralty announced Dec. 16 that six officers and 123 enlisted men perished in the sinking of the British destroyer Duchess, sunk Dec. 13 after a collision with an unidentified vessel. Earlier reports had placed the toll at 120.

Why Bremen Fled

BERLIN, Dec. 18 (AP)—Commodore Adolf Ahrens, master of the $20,000,000 German liner Bremen, intimated yesterday that the vessel was moved from its neutral haven at Murmansk, Russia, at the request of the Russians after their Finnish invasion.

Welcomed to Berlin in tribute to his feat of navigating the ship from Murmansk to its home port of Bremerhaven, he said the huge boat practically had blocked the Murmansk Harbor and the Russians wanted the space.

Russia used Murmansk as a base for troops employed in the attack on the Petsamo region, the extreme northern part of Finland.

Commander Ahrens also reiterated his charge that the United States delayed the Bremen for 36 hours in New York Harbor last August to enable the British to capture it.

Referring to the thorough search by United States Government officials, which retarded sailing of the Bremen just before Britain and France declared war on Germany, Commodore Ahrens declared that the search (of the Bremen) for munitions was only a screen on the part of United States officials.

Commodore Ahrens said two British cruisers were waiting for him outside New York Harbor when he sailed on Aug. 30, only 36 hours before Germany invaded Poland and four days before Britain and France declared war on Germany.

Beside the cruisers, Commodore Ahrens said, he had to pass the British commercial ship California. He set a southeast course from New York, "to fool the California, with all lights burning. Then, out of sight, he darkened the ship and the Bremen disappeared, not to be seen again until it was found in Murmansk.

$5 Sells for $1,000

NEW YORK (AP)—A $5 gold coin minted by a private firm in California in 1851 was sold at auction for $1,000 Dec. 17. Identity of the buyer was not disclosed.

Reich's Peace Hopes Dimmed

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet Russia's move was based on several serious miscalculations; one, that Finland is bankrupt; two, that Finland would fly apart at the burst of the first bomb; and three, that nobody would make common cause with Finland.

Only in the third item have the Soviets proved correct. There have been many manifestations of sympathy and such indirect help as will result from League action in Finland's support; but beyond these tokens of sympathy Finland still awaits a real ally to line up with it.

It is not unlikely that Swedish volunteers may soon be coming to Finland en masse. This help is what the Finns need—foreign troops, not to man the lines but to act as reserves in the rear of positions where the Finns have many men.

As for the other two items in the Soviet theory they have backfired and backfired somewhat badly.

As for Germany, for the following reasons it is most extraordinary that the Germans should have authorized the Russian attack: One, they saw what economic help they might have expected from Russia; two, they saw the valuable economic help they were already getting from Finland in normal course trade; copper, cellulose, and fats; three, the attack thoroughly endangers the German position in the Baltic, and particularly threatens their trade in a commodity so vital to German warmaking, namely, Swedish iron.

Germany Needs Peacemaker

Accordingly one must put down German acquiescence in Russia's adventure as a desperate maneuver to find a general peacemaker.

There seems to be no other reasonable explanation. For months the Germans have been approaching one neutral after another to force England to make peace.

The pressure was first felt by the Swiss, then by the Royal Families in the Low Countries; after the threat on the Dutch border and, ever since I have been here, in broad hints to the Scandinavians which have been accompanied by all manner of threats for acquiescing in British contraband control. But not one of these maneuvers has brought out the needed mediator.

So the theory is that the Germans expected the Russian attack on Finland to bring out a general peacemaker. It was felt that the fear of Russia might goad even the shy Scandinavians into becoming go-betweens to Britain. It was even regarded possible that the embrollment of Finland might land President Roosevelt himself as chief mediator. The Germans after all know that Finland is dear to most Americans.

Threat of Bolshevism Used

Until the Stalin-Hitler pact, the Germans themselves had been busy proselytizing the thought that the entire world was in danger of the spread of Bolshevism. They knew, as the Russians didn't, that the Finns would put up a strong resistance.

Ultimately then their desperate hope was that the neutrals, in an effort to save their own skins, and the United States, in an effort to save the heroic Finns—not to mention a world threatened by the spread of Bolshevism—would get together in a peacemaking coalition.

Suppose that this far-fetched plan miscarries? I will invoke an interesting theory. What is to prevent the Germans being the deus ex machina and stepping in to save the Finns as they did 20 years ago, and then expecting a peacemaking effort of the grateful world, saved from Bolshevism?

At any rate the Germans are hesitating today about Finland. Italian planes are even now at Malmoe awaiting shipment to Finland and they came through Germany as Lenin did—in sealed cars.

Berlin at last has given official warning to Finland, instead of clamping down as previously on the use of its landline for the transmission of even journalistic reporting.

Money in Used Cars

MEYERSDALE, Md. (AP)—Emerson Snyder bought a used car in Cumberland.

Cleaning it, he discovered 500 one-dollar bills behind the back seat.

A bank assured Mr. Synder the money is good.

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Damages From Uruguay Weighed by Germany

BERLIN, Dec. 18 (AP)—The possibility that Germany may claim damages from Uruguay for the scuttled pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee arose today when authorized sources explained the basis of a German protest to the Uruguayan Government.

They cited Article XVII of the Hague agreement of 1907 and said Uruguay had contravened international law in granting only 72 hours for repairs to the battle-damaged warship.

[Article XVII of the Hague Convention states that belligerent warships may only carry out such repairs as are absolutely necessary, while in a neutral port. Local authorities of the neutral power shall decide what repairs are necessary, and these must be carried out with the least possible delay.]

They expressed belief Uruguay acted under British pressure.

Although not commiting themselves directly, these sources voiced the opinion that if Uruguayan responsibility for the scuttling of the Admiral Graf Spee can be proved, Germany can demand reparation for an illegal act.

Earlier the official German news agency, DNB, said the German Minister to Uruguay had protested against the order yesterday expelling the Graf Spee as a "flagrant breach of international law."

Uruguay "under a flagrant breach of international law and usage refused to grant the damaged warship a permit for the stay self-evident under the circumstances as needed for re-establishing seaworthiness," DNB reported.

Salvage Rights

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—Coast Guard authorities said the British Navy, or any other interested group or individual, could claim salvage rights to the Admiral Graf Spee, which was commissioned in June, 1934, and was the newest of the German pocket battleships.

But the Graf Spee's crew did such a thorough scuttling job, they said, that about all that remains for salvagers is twisted scrap iron.

Pilots ashore said the Graf Spee sank directly in the path taken by shallow draft vessels between her and Buenos Aires, up the river.

German Protest

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Dec 18 (AP)—The German Legation last night made public Captain Hans Langsdorff's protest over the time limit granted the Admiral Graf Spee to stay in port to make herself seaworthy.

Addressed to the German Minister to Montevideo, Otto Langmann, and dated aboard the Graf Spee, it was in part as follows:

"In conformance with Article 17 of the Hague Convention, warships belonging to belligerent nations may be granted stays in neutral ports sufficiently long to permit repairs indispensable to security of their navigation.

"There is precendent for this in South America dating from the year 1914: repairs for the duration of several weeks to the British cruiser Glasgow.

"To eliminate maritime damages to my ship I requested, after examination by experts, a stay of 15 days.

"A Technical Commission appointed by the Uruguayan Government has become convinced that the combat potentiality of the ship, that is to say, her engines and armaments, suffered so little that there should be no fear the stay (the requested 15 days) could be used to reinforce her limited potentiality.

"This same Commission might have become convinced that on the ship's hull damages could be found, the repair of which was indispensable to put the ship in such condition that it might resist dangers of navigation.

"Moreover, the Commission learned of damages caused in the kitchens and bakery aboard, the functioning of which—taking into account the numbers of the ship's crew—is an indispensable condition for life of the ship on the high seas.

"In consequence thereof, these repairs are included in Article 17 of the thirteenth Hague Convention.

"According to communications made by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the aforementioned Commission named by the Minister of Defense, stated that a stay of 72 hours was sufficient for repair of damages, (the opinion) on which the ruling of the Council of Ministers is based.

"Notwithstanding the intense efforts made, it has not been possible to repair damages within the term fixed with the means available in the Port of Montevideo.

"This could have been attested at any moment through a new investigation.

"Within these declarations I set forth formally that the contractor and personnel encharged with the repairs were prevented at 6 p. m. on the sixteenth day of December, by the customs authorities, from getting on board for several hours.

"They were permitted to come aboard after a lapse of several hours, only after intervention by officials of the German Legation.

"I must state that the ruling of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Uruguay forces me to abandon the Port of Montevideo with a ship which has not been repaired in the manner necessary for security of navigation of the same.

"To sally onto the high seas would mean, therefore, negligently endangering a crew composed of more than a thousand men. Wherefore, I emphasize again that I do not refer to danger due to any action of the enemy, but only exclusively to the general dangers of navigation.

"The ruling of the Council of Ministers represents a flagrant violation of the aspirations to humanize war which led to the signing of the aforementioned Hague Convention."

It's a Great Summer This Winter in St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Minn. (AP)—It's only eight days to Christmas but scores of Minnesotans golfed over the week end Dec. 18 in the mildest December weather in 120 years of records.

Temperatures hovered near the 60-degree mark in a land that usually is blanketed with snow. The only snow this season was a light fall in October.

Princess Purchases Yule Gift

Wide World

Crown Princess Ingrid of Denmark

Makes a purchase at the Christmas Bazaar organized by the Swedish colony in Copenhagen.

Finland's Army Is Dry; A Visit to the Front Line

By Edmund Stevens
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VIBORG, Finland, Dec. 18—The Finnish Army is distinguished from most others in that it is completely dry. Prohibition begins as you enter the war zone, which includes the whole of Eastern Finland. The universal thirst quencher is milk. It is a common sight to see a patrol start out at dawn into No Man's Land lugging a large milk can. Herds of cows are kept a few miles behind the lines. The food is wholesome and plentiful.

A first approach to the Finnish front line disclosed a low mound rising in a forest thickly carpeted with snow-covered sod and evergreen boughs. A small door, carefully camouflaged, opened, revealing flagged steps leading down to a narrow passage.

Inside, two rows of double-decked bunks were visible in the light of kerosene lamps. These were the quarters of the staff of the front-line Finnish battalion—working and living quarters for officers and a platoon of scouts. It is not so cosy as the luxurious underground quarters of the Magi-not Line, but no one complains.

Ready for Sacrifices

Like the civil population that has been forced to leave comfortable homes and 'camp in forests, these Finnish officers and men accept philosophically the ordeal thrust upon them. Most of inmates of the dugout had been living here since mid-October when the war crisis began.

From the dougout a long trench led to the implacement of an anti-tank battery several hundred yards away. An anti-tank gun is like a neat little toy cannon.

As I chatted with the two gunners the phone rang. Two Soviet tanks were reported coming in our direction. The gunners prepared for action and we waited. Fifteen minutes later in the deepening dusk three black hulks were dimly visible against the white background of No Man's Land, their turret machine guns firing at random.

Tanks Repulsed

Deafened by the report of our gunners' fire, we saw the foremost tank vanish in a swirl of snow and smoke, and when it reappeared it was no longer moving. The other tanks turned back and the gunners fired after them but they receded in the gloom. One of the Finns then pulled out his hunting knife and cut a notch in a nearby spruce tree. I counted a total of ten notches.

After this brief encounter one of the men produced a jug and poured me and the others a drink of milk. For ten days the Finns had held the Russians at a standstill on the Karelian Isthmus. The Russian strategy spares neither men nor ammunition but moves in shiftless attacks from place to place in an attempt to feel out a weak spot.

The most brilliant achievement of the Finnish Army in the last few days was the counterattack at Tolvajaervi where, besides destroying three Russian regiments, the Finns captured considerable amount of war material including 15 tanks.

Finnish Strategy

This exploit and the recapture further north of Suomussalmi by a flanking attack demonstrated that the further the Russians penetrate into wild northern districts, the more they lay themselves open to counterattacks and isolation. At Salla, where the Russians were reported to be attempting a decisive thrust with the object of cutting Finland off from Sweden, it is now stated that only two divisions are operating in this region and not a whole Army Corps as previously reported. The present Finnish forces are believed capable of coping with the threat.

Chile Not to Buy German Ships

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—This country has dropped the proposal to buy two of the seven German steamers which sought refuge in Chilean ports when war occurred. The official explanation is that the price, $800,000, was too high for two 7,000-ton Kosmos Line vessels.

With mining and agricultural exports held up through lack of ocean freighting space, Chile would be glad to increase its merchant fleet. It intends to use special funds from its six-year production plan to buy steamers, but the war makes its export carriage more dependent on neutral shipping. Purchases are difficult to effect.

Even if a price agreement had been reached with Berlin for the two Kosmos ships, international complications may have arisen. The Allies did not look favorably on the proposed transaction and there were reports of Anglo-French diplomatic intervention.

Prior to the announcement that the deal was off, British sources were explaining in all South American countries where German ships were interned that special circumstances were required to obtain recognition for transfer. In diplomatic language these are when "transfer is not made with a view to avoiding the consequences inherent in an enemy ship."

In no case would the Allies be prepared to recognize a transfer from which Germany derived financial benefit. The British have also pointed out that sales do not invalidate the right to capture. An exception might be admitted where, say, transfer is accorded in payment of a trading debt, but even then the diplomatic negotiations essential to confirmation would be so long and troublesome as to check any neutral enthusiasm for the deal.

N. J. Governor's Thumb Fails as Ride-Getter

JERSEY CITY, N. J. (AP)—Gov A. Harry Moore couldn't thumb a ride in his home town Dec. 16.

Confident he could get a ride from a friend, after his wife took their car, Governor Moore stood on the curb for many minutes.

Friends went by and waved, the Governor said, but apparently mistook his thumbing for a friendly greeting.

He got to his office by bus.

Expert Is Named To Make a Study Of Historic Areas

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Secretary Harold L. Ickes appointed Dr. Hans Huth today to study means of improving methods and techniques in the conservation of various historic areas under Park Service jurisdiction.

Dr. Huth, sponsored by the Oberlander Trust of Philadelphia, was described by Secretary Ickes as a distinguished German authority on 17th century and 18 century art and architecture and from 1929 to 1936 had charge of the former Kaiser Wilhelm's private library in Berlin.

During Dr. Huth's stury, which will require about a year, he will receive compensation from the Oberlander Trust, Secretary Ickes explained, under a salary arrangement permitted by an Act of Congress. The act makes the services of highly trained collaborators available to the National Park Service.

The areas to be included in Dr. Huth's study, Secretary Ickes added, were: Colonial National Historical Park, Virginia; Morristown National Historical Park, New Jersey; Hopewell Furnace and Village National Historical Site, Pennsylvania; Salem Maritime National Historic Site, Massachusetts; the Great Smoky Mountains National Park in North Carolina-Tennessee; Natchez Trace Parkway, Tennesee, Mississippi and Alabama.

Communist Suspect Killed in Belgrade

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (AP)—Dr. Edo Markovitch, Director General of the Yugoslav State Export Society, was killed Dec. 18 in a pistol duel with police who attempted to search his apartment in a series of raids for evidence of foreign sponsorship of Communist demonstrations.

Dr. Markovitch's daughter, a Belgrade university student, was arrested last week and charged with being one of the leaders of a student demonstration in which two persons were killed and 30 wounded.

Authorities said they were investigating reports the series of Communist demonstrations were financed with funds from Germany.

Balkans Hail Finn Aid

By Harold G. Laycock
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Dec. 18—Turkey's support of the League of Nation's action in expelling Russia was based upon the conviction that to save Finland means saving the Balkans from Russian aggression, according to well-informed opinion here today.

Every minute that Finland continues its resistance is a minute gained in the endeavor to prevent the European war from assuming world-wide proportions. It is hoped that the time gained will enable plans to be put through for the consolidation of a Balkan bloc, thereby preventing Russia from taking aggressive action in Southeastern Europe.

For despite the ostensible Turco-Russian amity, the Turkish press today is vigorously advising all neutrals to sink their differences and declare open war against aggressors. The fate of Helsingfors, it is maintained, is the result of neutrality and could have been averted through the formation of a bold Baltic bloc. This conviction, when applied to the Balkans, means that Rumania is a possible Balkan Finland and can be saved only by a determined Balkan bloc. This is the significance behind the Balkan Entente's resolute decision to condemn aggressors at Geneva.

Turkey's fears that Russia intends to make a bid for Bessarabia, now held by Rumania, have not been allayed by Moscow's hurried assurances to Rumania and Turkey that threatening articles recently published in Comminтern and directed against these two countries do not reflect the official viewpoint. Such an urgent denial is considered unconvincing since it is assumed that it is necessitated by unexpected difficulties in the Finnish campaign.

This standpoint is confirmed, it is maintained here, by the discovery that these articles were written and officially approved when Moscow felt confident it could win a lightning war against Finland, but the peculiar method of Russian magazine production rendered the timely elimination of these articles impossible. Hence the Turks conclude that Russia's original intentions against Rumania and Turkey were aggressive and that only prolongation of the Finnish war has compelled Moscow to adopt a more conciliatory attitude in order to prevent the Balkans from hastening counter preparations.

Turkey Now Wheat Exporter; Keeps Home Price Up With Tax

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANKARA, Turkey—State intervention in the purchase of commodities suffering from the export ban, an emergency measure adopted here on the outbreak of war, has ameliorated the difficulties of local merchants and peasants alike.

Among the hardest hit from the ban and the general dislocation of foreign commerce was wheat, which threatened a price depression paralleling that of 1932 when the Ankara Government guaranteed State purchase if necessary. By utilizing a two-piaster (approximately two cent) tax per kilogram of bakers' bread, imposed in 1934, Ankara is once again standing between its agriculture and the slump; and though elsewhere in the Balkans a wheat crisis has been remarked, Turkey's State-buying has prevented major effects spreading here.

This situation follows on the heels of optimistic revelations made to the Turkish National Assembly by Agriculture Minister, Muhlis Erkmen—that "Turkey today finds itself in a position not only to supply the Nation, but has attained a wheat export capacity equal to the quantity it formerly bought abroad."

A dozen years ago Turkey bought foreign wheat amounting to 170,000,000 kilograms annually. At 1927 prices this represented 18,000,000 Turkish liras, some $15,000,000. Since that time, it is also recalled, a substantial population increase must be taken into account.

In charge of the organization behind this progress has been Turkey's Agricultural Bank, the Ziraat Bankasi, currently capitalized at 100,000,000 liras.

It was one of the early reforms of the new Republic to order compulsory agricultural instruction to farm-hands and peasants undergoing their military training. This type of conscript was an appreciable proportion, as he was drawn from Turkey's more than 40,000 villages.

Agricultural legislation supplemented this initial development when, in June, 1929, credit cooperatives were formed to counter the oppressive load of usury.

These, with Ankara's Higher Agricultural School—a university, training advisers, veterinaries and foresters—have been the main pillars of Turkish agriculture recuperation. Ample testimony to their happy operation is their transformation of Turkey from a grain-importing to a grain-exporting nation.

Phone Employees Protest Merger

NEW YORK (AP)—An organization of employees of the long lines department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company announced it would protest to the Federal Communications Commission against any unification of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies which would affect the A. T. & T.

The memorandum of the Federation of Long Lines Telephone Workers objected to the FCC's reported plan to recommend a merger of the telegraph companies which would permit the new concern to take over the leased wire and teletypewriter exchange services of the A. T. & T., "so as to bolster the revenues of the consolidated organization."

Opposition to such a plan, the organization said, was based on the possibility of "damage to a large number of employees in our organization which might very well result therefrom through furloughs, lay-offs, discharges, or otherwise."

The Federation claims a membership of 8,500, or more than 80 per cent of the non-supervisory employees of the A. T. & T.'s long lines department.

Honduran Congress Votes President 10 More Years

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras (AP)—A further 10-year extension of the present presidential term was approved unanimously Dec. 16 by the Honduran Congress.

As a result of the action the President of the Republic, Tiburcia Carias Andino, and the Vice-President, Abraham Williams, who took office in 1933, will hold their jobs until 1949.

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

A Black Kitten and a Tinker Woman

By Patricia Lynch

Chapter Two

At last they went indoors, Rose mee-owing very sadly. Seamus brushed the snow from her soft fur and wiped the mud from her paws. Then Eileen gave her a saucer of warm milk with a pinch of sugar in it. Rose liked this so much that she went on licking the saucer long after she had taken the last drop.

When dinner was over and Long Ears the donkey stood ready at the door, munching a juicy carrot, the children's mother put down a saucer of stew and another of milk for Rose.

"Mind the place now," she told the cat. "And try to forget the poor little black one."

She gave a last look round. The fire was low, but its light glimmered on the holly round the pictures, the gaily decorated Christmas tree, and the big green candle standing still unlit in the window. Then she called Big Fella and off they set.

All the way to the town Eileen and Seamus wondered what could have happened to the lost kitten.

"I know!" cried Seamus suddenly. "The tinkers found it!"

The Turf-cutter laughed.

"What would the likes of them be wantin' with a kitten? Still an' all, if they did it mightn't be too bad."

Eileen sat in the cart grieving.

"I wouldn't mind letting the other kittens go to live in other cabins," she thought, "but White Star was my very own. And the tinkers didn't look kind."

The Potato Patch

When Seamus cried out that the tinkers had found the black kitten he had made a good guess. This was the way of it.

While the Turf-cutter stood at his gate watching the quarrelling tinkers, he did not see an old woman creep from behind the cart and go into the potato patch.

She hoped to find a few potatoes that had been dropped when the crop was lifted and she managed to find some, two of them quite large.

Then she heard a faint cry.

"'Tis a babby surely!" she muttered in amazement.

She stopped and parted the withered stalks. Blinking up at her, she saw, not a baby, but a lovely black kitten.

"The dote!" she cried and, snatching it up, tucked White Star away in the warmth and darkness under her shawl.

"'Tis a fine black kitten I'm after findin'," she told herself. "I never seen one like it before an' it wid a white star on its head an' it as fat as butter, the crathure!"

The kitten was cold and tired from its struggle through the potato stalks, for though it was bigger and stronger than the others, it was still unsteady on its legs.

The woman had never owned a horse, or donkey, a goat or a dog, so she was delighted to have the black kitten.

While the two men went on with their quarrel and the young woman sat in front of the cart listening to them, she climbed up at the back of the cart and gently took up the bottle of milk.

A Merry Companion

She poured a little into her grimy hand and taught the kitten to lap. Some of the milk was spilled over its black fur, but it licked it off and began to purr.

"That's a quare noise!" said the young woman, who had very sharp ears.

But she didn't turn round.

They were in a hurry to reach the Fair but, when they came to a sheltered place between two rocks where other tinkers had left a fire burning, they decided to halt and boil a kettle of water.

The old woman stayed up in the cart so that she could let the kitten play on the floor. It rolled over and over, chased its tail and pounced on a dead leaf, while she chuckled at its antics.

"Ye must have merry thoughts to be laughin', and ye sittin' alone up there!" exclaimed the young woman as she handed up a steaming mug and a thick crust of bread.

"Bedad, I have!" replied the other.

She softened her bread in the mug and thought of the cabin where she had found the kitten—a clean, comfortable home. A cat living there would have a grand life of it.

"Better than stravagin' the countryside wid a pack of hungry tinkers," she muttered. "Sure I'm no better than a stray cat meself."

She left a bit of softened bread in the mug. The black kitten managed to eat it, licked the woman's hand and tumbled asleep in her lap.

White Star was still asleep when they reached the Fair.

"Let ye stay wid the cart," the young woman said. "We'll go round an' see what we can gather."

Meeting in the Snow

It was grand to be sittin' up in the cart out of the mud, watching the lighted stalls, the people buying and selling and the crowds going by. She liked the pale gold and the red gold of the oranges and lemons and the piles of red apples. She envied the people buying chickens and turkeys and geese and strained her eyes to see the horses. In her young days she had been clever with horses, but now she was content with a kitten.

"I'd love a bit of white pudden an' a thick, tasty rasher for me Christmas breakfast," she thought. "But how can I expect it if I haven't a coin?"

A man with a donkey cart went by. A woman sat up in the cart and a boy and girl walked behind, their heads together, planning how they would spend their money.

The woman looked at them, but the Turf-cutter and his family were too busy to notice anyone.

At that moment a cart backed into the tinker's cart and swung it to one side. The woman tumbled forward and the kitten was flung from her lap into the snow.

Eileen picked it up, then stared in amazement as the kitten stretched and yawned.

"The white star!" she cried. "It's my lost kitten!"

"Give me back me cat!" shouted the tinker woman harshly.

The Turf-cutter and the donkey cart had kept on. Eileen and Seamus were left behind and there were more tinkers and dogs coming towards them.

"Run!" Seamus cried tugging at Eileen's arm. But she wouldn't budge. She looked up at the woman in the cart.

"White Star is mine," she said. "But if you promise to be kind to him, I'll give him to you."

The woman held out her hands and then drew back. She thought of the cabin and the grand life White Star would have there.

"Be off, ye young rapscallions!" she snapped. "Is that the only kitten in Ireland?"

Then the children did run and the black kitten had never been so jolted in all his life.

"Won't Rose be glad!" thought Eileen.

The tinker woman felt sad as she sat alone once more. She missed the black kitten's warm, furry little body. Yet she was thinking more of the children who had run off with him.

"A fine upstandin' young pair!" she muttered.

She was half asleep when a soft voice hailed her.

"Tinker woman! Tinker woman! Are you awake?"

"That I am!" she answered, sitting up quickly and peering out into the darkness.

The two children were standing beside the cart. The girl handed up a parcel.

"Me mummy sent you this and she says you'll always be welcome to a bite of something when you're passing, and a look at White Star, and we all wish you a very happy Christmas."

They were gone before the woman could say, "If that don't bate all!"

She unwrapped the bundle and chuckled with delight.

"A lump of white pudden, a lump o' black, two rashers, and some sugar, not to mind a wish for me to call in like a lady in a carriage. And it was all through you, ye scrap! Well, happy Christmas to yerself, black kitten."

(The End)

Photograph through courtesy of The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

The Knitting Lesson, a Painting by Jean F. Millet

Further Adventures of Hari and Bolo

By Rose Fyleman

Chapter Three

There was some confusion among the audience. People rose from their seats to see what was going on, and there were cries of "Order," and "Sit down, please."

Magnolia seemed to be on the verge of collapse.

"We must get her out," said Hari to Bolo, quietly. So they supported her, one on each side, and cleverly piloted her out under cover of the darkness. When they reached the little outer vestibule she sank upon a chair.

The Story So Far

What a dramatic moment it was when our last chapter ended! Madame Magnolia, the pig, had just caught sight of the face of her lost daughter, Louise, on the screen in a small picture house. Hari, the Japanese doll, and Bolo, the lamb, who were helping her to hunt for Louise, were at the picture with her. They were whiling away time so that Arnold, the velvet donkey, who pulled their cart, could pay a visit to the barber.

Then the Manager appeared.

"What is all this?" he said. "I can't allow—"

Hari stepped forward. In his hand he held his calling-card. On it was written "Count Hari nen Su." The Manager was visibly impressed.

"I should like to have an opportunity of giving you an explanation of this rather unusual occurrence," said Hari, in his grandest manner.

The Manager suggested that they should all come into his private office, which they were glad to do, as people entering and leaving the cinema were regarding the little group with curiosity. Magnolia very quickly recovered sufficiently to be able to talk, and the Manager was much interested in her tale.

"It must have been Lulu Berkshire," he said.

Magnolia clasped her hands in agitation. "Of course, of course it would be," she said. "We used to call her Lulu sometimes, and we belong to the Berkshire clan."

Just Like Louise

"The members of the clan have every reason to be proud of her," he said. "Although Lulu, as a newcomer in the film world, only has a small part, she has made quite a success of it. I am giving away no secrets when I tell you that that young lady is well on her way to becoming a film star!"

"Louise, Louise a film star," Magnolia gasped; "how dreadful!"

The Manager looked a little hurt. Hari broke in tactfully.

"You must allow for a mother's feelings," he said. "Madame Magnolia has been through a rather anxious time and this discovery came as a complete surprise. We should be very glad if you could give us some more information about the young lady."

The Manager hesitated a moment, but then told them that Miss Lulu was now working at one of the well-known studios, which was making a new film in which she had the leading part. Very few people, he continued, knew where the picture was being rehearsed, partly because the subject was to be a surprise and partly because Miss Lulu very much disliked publicity and would not give any interviews.

Magnolia nodded. That was just like Louise, she said.

An Unexpected Hitch

But now there arose an unexpected hitch in the proceedings. The Manager said he was extremely sorry, but he had promised to give the address to no one.

"Not to her own mother?" said Magnolia, in a pleading voice.

The Manager hesitated, as he had done earlier in the afternoon.

"I hope you will realize that I do not wish to seem discourteous," he said, "but—well, you see, I have no proofs that you are really her mother."

There was a painful pause. Magnolia was speechless; Hari looked furious.

"Surely the word of a gentleman—" he began.

But Bolo touched him on the shoulder. "We mustn't annoy him," he whispered quietly. Then he turned to the Manager.

"If we can bring you satisfactory proofs," he said, "will you then give Madame Magnolia her daughter's address?"

"Certainly," said the Manager. "But I warn you I shall take a good deal of satisfying. I shall be here till eight o'clock, by the way, if you wish to call again today." And he bowed them out politely.

Once outside the door Magnolia gave vent to her feelings of indignation and despair, and even Hari looked worried. But Bolo was quite calm.

"The thinking-cap, Hari," he said. "Have you forgotten the thinking-cap?"

"Why, of course, of course; how stupid of me not to have thought of it!" said Hari, and they all hastened off to the barber's.

Arnold had had his hair-cut and was looking very neat and spruce, and seemed very pleased with himself. He was just a little hurt that the others made no comment on his improved appearance, but when he heard their news he was as excited as anybody.

The treasure-box was unfastened in the barber's little back-parlor, and Hari put on the thinking-cap while the others stood round in solemn silence.

After a few minutes Hari removed the cap.

"I have it," he said. "Madame Magnolia, can you tell us of any way by which we could identify your daughter?"

He was hardly able to finish his sentence, Magnolia was so excited and so anxious to get out her reply.

(To be continued next week)

Christmas Comes Again!

Book Reviews

Two books about Christmas that will make pleasing gifts and provide stories for reading aloud during the holiday season are "Christmas Is Coming!" a colorful illustrated picture book with stories, poems and rhymes selected by Manley H. Jones and delightfully illustrated by Charlotte Becker, and "A Pint of Judgment" by Elizabeth Morrow. The latter is a wee book but it is as satisfying as it is small. Mrs. Morrow, distinguished in many fields, writes of an old-fashioned American Christmas with charm and humor. The Tucker family always made out lists of what they wanted for Christmas. Sally, the youngest, did so want to give her Mother something quite different this year. They consulted Mother's list and they read, scribbled in pencil at the bottom of the sheet, "A quart of judgment." Sally's interpretation of Uncle John's explanation that judgment means "sense" starts her off on an undertaking that is fun to read about and the result proved surprising to Mother.

> Sing Hey! Sing Hey!
> For Christmas Day,
> Twine mistletoe and holly.
> For friendship glows
> In winter snows,
> And so let's all be jolly.
>
> —From "An Old Christmas Greeting," in "Christmas Is Coming!" edited by Manley H. Jones.

Picture Book Animals

Chucho lived in Mexico. Father rode on a burro and Mother rode on a burro when they went to town, but Chucho had to ride with Father for he didn't have a burro of his own. When he asked Father, "When can I have a burro all my own?" his father took him by the hand, led him to a papaya tree, cut a mark on the tree and told him, "When you are as tall as this mark, you will be a little man. Then I will buy you a burro for your very own."

A little book, "The Burro That Had a Name," by Lorraine and Jerrold Beim, with very nice pictures, in brown, by Howard Simon, will tell you all about Chucho's burro.

Kattor was a baby tiger. Boys and girls will like to read about him in "The Story of Kattor" by Georgia Travers with woodcuts by Flavia Gág picturing Kattor and his mother. Kattor reminds us of animals we've read about in fable and folktales. He lived with his mother in a den of rocks in a hillside. As he grew bigger and stronger he said again and again, "I will conquer the world for you, Mother." He tried to conquer the wind, frighten the mountain and scare away the sea, even after Mother had said, "Kattor, do well the things tigers can do. Then you will always be happy." How this foolish tiger cub grew wiser as he grew older is told in this nice read-aloud book.

Old Friends in New Dress

You may now have in book form with Frank Dobias' pictures in color and black and white, Henry Beston's jolly story, "Five Bears and Miranda," several chapters of which first appeared on The Children's Page of The Christian Science Monitor.

It's fun to renew acquaintance with this nonsense tale about a family of bears, bound for the zoo when a storm came up that wrecked their ship and they took refuge on an island in Massachusetts Bay.

In Far-Away Lands

In "Kobi: A Boy of Switzerland," by Mary and Conrad Buff, boys and girls eight to twelve will find beauty, imagination, new friends, new scenes. The story tells of Kobi's growing up on a Swiss farm, and especially of the summer, when, after earning his herder's suit, he is allowed to go for the first time with the men to tend the animals as they graze high up on the Alps in the summer pasture.

Conrad Buff was brought up in Switzerland as a boy, and recently the Buffs spent a summer in his native village in the canton of Appenzell, living in a farmhouse like Kobi's, following the herders up on the mountain.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Escape for Toby

Red hair, a freckled nose, and a taste for adventure—that describes the hero of "Toby Twinkle," by Dorothy Ann Lovell. He doesn't know what his real name is, or how he came to live with Mrs. Darke, a disagreeable woman with "a face like a shadow," but he is a smart little boy—smart enough to discover how to do his sums by using the ends of the fringe of the schoolroom tablecloth. One day the fringe becomes so entangled that there is serious trouble with his governess, Miss Tiffskin; or was her name Stiffskin? He never knows, because if you put "Miss" in front, both sound the same.

The trouble over the tablecloth determines Toby to run away from the Darke household. His escape is the beginning of a series of exciting adventures in which he makes some most unusual friends, the sort of folk you wouldn't be likely to meet unless you were a hungry little runaway boy.

Dorothy Ann Lovell has written a book which has the hallmark of all good children's stories. It can be read again and again with increasing enjoyment. Children and grown-ups alike will appreciate the keen humor. The characters live clearly in one's memory, so that tinkers and night watchmen in real life take on a new significance. One wonders if other night watchmen are like Andrew Moss, who never goes to bed and whose outlook on life keeps him happier than a good many people in higher walks of life.

Walter Trier's illustrations, full of vitality and character, fit perfectly into the text of the book.

List of Books Reviewed

Christmas Is Coming! Edited by Manley H. Jones. Illustrated in color by Charlotte Becker. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin Company. $1.00.

A Pint of Judgment, by Elizabeth Morrow. Illustrated by Susanne Suba. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. $ .50.

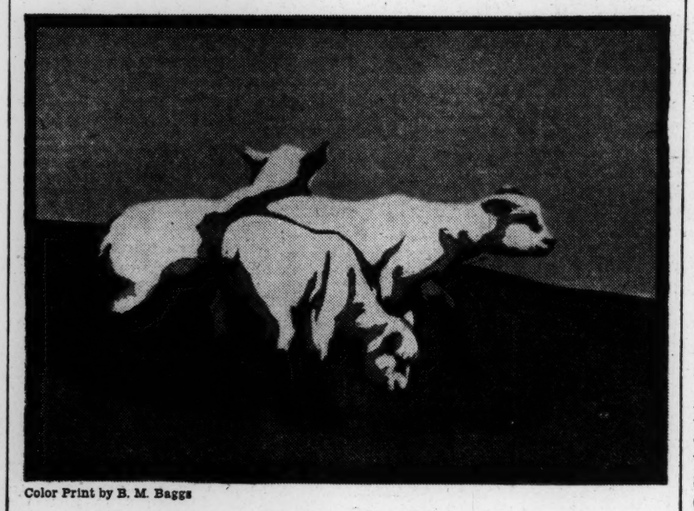
The Burro That Had a Name, by Lorraine and Jerrold Beim. Pictures by Howard Simon. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company. $1.25.

The Story of Kattor, by Georgia Travers. Illustrated by Flavia Gág. New York: Coward-McCann. $1.50.

Five Bears and Miranda, by Henry Beston. Illustrated by Frank Dobias. New York and London: The Macmillan Company. $2.00.

Kobi: A Boy of Switzerland, by Mary and Conrad Buff. Lithographs by Conrad Buff. New York: The Viking Press. $2.00.

Toby Twinkle, by Dorothy Ann Lovell. London: Jonathan Cape. 5s. net.



Color Print by B. M. Baggs

Little Lamb

"Little Lamb, who made thee?
Dost thou know who made thee?
Gave thee life, and bid thee feed,
By the stream, and o'er the mead;
Gave thee clothing of delight,
Softest clothing, woolly, bright;
Gave thee such a tender voice,
Making all the vales rejoice?
Little Lamb, who made thee?
Dost thou know who made thee?"

WILLIAM BLAKE

'The Messiah' Sung at Symphony Hall — Nantucket Water Colors

Handel and Haydn Society Gives 172nd Performance

The Handel and Haydn Society gave its one hundred and seventy-second permormance of Handel's "The Messiah" last night in Symphony Hall. Thompson Stone conducted, and the soloists were Meriel Blanchard, soprano, Louise Bernhardt, contralt, Harold Haugh, tenor, and Walter Kidder, bass. Jacob O. Knuttunen was the trumpeter and William B. Burbank was in his customary place at the organ. An orchestra of 55 players supplied instrumental support.

It should be a source of gratification to the Handel and Hayden Society that standing room only was available for those who had not engaged seats in advance. With Symphony Hall so completely filled, the singers must have found no small amount of inspiration for a performance which surpassed that of last year. The chorus now comprises some 300 members. The entrance requirements have been gradually tightened until it is now necessary for all prospective chorus members to undergo a voice test. This results in a far better tone quality than in the past, and it also allows greater freedom in interpretative requirements.

With improved resources at his command, it was therefore disconcerting to find Dr. Stone taking his opening chorus at a sluggish tempo, which produced a pedestrian performance. The next chorus, "For unto us a child is born," went much better. The opening was lightly and delicately accomplished, with a good climax attained on the words "Wonderful," "Counsellor." The tone quality on this climax was excellent. Well-modulated phrases marked the chorus, "Behold the Lamb of God," which brought some of the best choral work of the evening.

During the entire oratorio, the chorus responded commendably to the baton. Attacks were more neatly accomplished this year, and releases were prompt and often dramatic as in the Hallelujah chorus. Probably Dr. Stone might make still more exacting demands upon his singers and find them ready to respond.

There was considerable contrast among soloists this year. Miss Blanchard has a strictly lyric voice, of sweetness and at times of considerable power. Her arias were sung with intelligence, but her breath control was not always such as to allow her complete freedom in molding a melodic line. Miss Bernhardt possesses a voice of dramatic quality, free from edge and pleasant to hear; yet she, too, found difficulty in the task set by the composer, who makes uncompromising demands upon his singers. Commendably Miss Bernhardt attempted her arias without score, with only one unfortunate slip to mar her performance.

Mr. Haugh has improved since last season. His top notes are more freely delivered, his breath control is better, and he has grown in interpretative ability.

Mr. Kidder's vocal attainments are well known to a Handel and Haydn audience. Last night he again pleased his hearers, if ready response to his performance be any criterion. Only when he essayed a top note did his voice betray him.

The performance, as usual, was long, despite cuts. It might be shortened by limiting the applause to the intermission and following the final "Amen." Spatterings of applause seriously break the continuity of the oratorio. It might be worth trying the other way, sometime.

G. M. S.

Atwell Studio

Trio From 'Mamba's Daughters'

Georgia Burke (left), Ethel Waters (center), and Fredi Washington (right) in the play coming Christmas night to the Shubert.

Lucas & Monroe Studio

'John Henry' Comes to the Stage

Paul Robeson in a group from the play by Roark Bradford, from his collection of stories of the same name, arriving at the Colonial Christmas night.

Small Aquarelles Shown

By Dorothy Adlow

Through Dec. 23 the Dawson Company Gallery, 355 Boylston Street, will show the water colors of Doris and Richard Beer.

All the pictures portray views of Nantucket. In specializing on the one theme the artists have provided a kind of panoramic aggregate which introduces us to the streets and byways, the wharves and boats, the sand and sea known to residents of that island. On a chilly, blustery December day in Boston the sunny radiance of Nantucket in summertime glory is a joy to the eye.

The aquarelles are small. They are painted with a tidy and well disciplined brush. Miss Beer does not rely on accidentals, she places her strokes precisely and with utmost care. She composes the material well, and has foremost in her thoughts, as she works, a basic structural design to which all the factual details are adapted. Buildings sit on their foundations securely. When she wishes, she emphasizes the mass of gable-roofed houses as they cluster around a church, or if there is a structure worthy of isolated handling, she gives full play to its handsome architectural pattern. Nantucket knew its days of commercial prosperity and evidences of it still remain.

Miss Beer has made her portrayal with a directness and lack of flourish or affectation, so that we are inclined to trust her impressions. There may be others who put into their depictions some special quality of emotion; they may use a freer and more expressive palette. But her method has a logic and decisiveness that recommends it.

Mr. Beer's pictures relate to the Nantucket scene but with a more personal note. He uses the world outside as a touchstone to fanciful contrivance. He paints a stretch of landscape, a boat, one object in a spare, illusory way. His introspective approach is an interesting contrast to the objective manner of Miss Beer. Both artists paint pictures of small dimensions, and yet they show range, spacial and imaginative.

* * *

Tate Portraits

At the Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street, there are on view portraits by Patricia Marshall Tate. They are executed in a manner intended to stress characterizing traits. Miss Tate follows rather closely the conventions commonly advocated in making informal portrait drawings.

* * *

Lithographs at Fogg

French lithographs of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries are on view at the Fogg Art Museum, Harvard. The selection is very good and will repay close study.

The lithographic medium is but a century and a half old. Somehow its special qualities have seemed well suited to the needs and fancies of artists. At the Fogg Museum we may observe how the romantic artists like Géricault and Delacroix expressed themselves with the soft pencil on the granular surface of the stone.

There is shown the magnificent "Tigre Royal" by Delacroix with its luminous markings and supple form. There is an Ingres drawing wrought in lithography, the result softer than his penciled drawings. There are historical scenes described with dramatic confrasts of black and white, like Auguste Raffet's "Waterloo."

In later decades the stone medium was adapted to other themes, to satire, to genre subjects, to broadsides. There are shown some of the pithy caricatures of Honoré Daumier who found the lithographic stone responsive to his thrusts at highfaultin' society. Included is "Le Ventre Legislatif."

There are some timely lithographs by Edward Manet on the subject of civil war. There is one of the mystical moods of Odilon Redon; a sculpturesque figure drawn by Aristide Maillol, a spare drawing after the manner of Greek vases by Pablo Picasso, a fanciful portrait by Marie Laurencin, the self-portrait by Rouault, and an abstraction in color, Odalisque by Albert Gleizes. Other prints by Utrillo, Paul Cézanne, Matisse give fuller scope to the exhibition. With the passage of years the lithograph medium has taken on breadth and has been adapted to many modern variations. Because it encompasses qualities of painting and drawing, it accommodates itself very well to interests of artists. And then, of course, there is the practical possibility of making multiple copies of each drawing.

* * *

Copley Society

Pictures by Mrs. Geneva MacDonald will be on exhibition at the Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, through Dec. 23. Mrs. MacDonald is both a teacher and painter. Her tendencies and tastes lean toward liberal forms of expression and she seems downright Whig amid her Copley Society colleagues. Mrs. MacDonald's pictures show further an interest in various mediums for there are included here oils, india ink studies, a print and a tempera.

The pictures treat for the most part still-life. But it is a very active still-life, made alive and vivid by the courageous use of color and through forceful design. Mrs. MacDonald has looked with benefit upon pictures of the Cézanne lineage, and she has learned to appreciate images in their concrete character, round, full, and plastic. To gain greater firmness and solidity, she ignores interrupting details, and stresses the broad large forms. Sometimes she resorts to small mosaic-like strokes especially when she wishes to enliven the texture through tonal variations. In such pictures she favors the impressionists; in the concrete patterns she looks towards the post-impressionists. Whatever her stylistic preferences, she shows a dynamic interest in painting, and she never falls into repetition or platitude.

Of special interest in the Copley exhibition is a still-life entitled "Tulips," which has a fine tonal harmony. She seems here to free herself from the overbearing considerations of technique. Other pictures of interest are "dried Fruit," "Cat Study," and "Katrinka."

Gisella Caccialanza

Of the Ballet Caravan, which gives four performances next week as part of Frances Hawkins' Holiday Dance Festival in New York.

Art Exhibitions

Boston City Club—Finger-tip paintings by Francis R. Fast. Through Jan. 8.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by Elizabeth H. T. Huntington; metal craft by Phyllis Cambridge. Through Dec. 22.

Copley Society—Exhibition by Mrs. Geneva MacDonald. Through Dec. 22.

Dawson Company Gallery, 355 Boylston Street — Nantucket water colors by Doris and Richard Beer. Through Dec. 23.

Doll and Richards, 136 Newbury Street—Water colors by Vladimir Pavlosky. Through Dec. 23.

Fine Arts Theater—Exhibition of oil paintings by Walter [illegible]zikofer. Through Jan. 15.

Grace Horne Galleries—Paintings by Allan Rohan Crite; water colors by Alexander Eliot. Through Dec. 23.

Holman's Print Shop, Park Street—Christmas cards made from original prints. Through December.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Original covers and spot drawings from The New Yorker. Through Dec. 26.

Ross Gallery, 72 Huntington Avenue—Exhibition of dry prints by John H. Clifford.

George R. Shaw Gallery, 71 Newbury Street—Paintings by Philip Dike. Through Dec. 23.

Symphony Hall—Exhibition by Marsden Hartley. Open during Symphony concerts.

Twentieth Century Club—Paintings by Clarence M. Chase. Through Dec. 22.

Robert C. Vose Galleries—Portraits by Patricia Marshall Tate; Persian works of art presented by Dr. Ali Kuli Khan. Through December.

Children's Museum (Jamaica Plain) — Open daily except Mondays from 9 to 5. Sundays from 2 to 5. Exhibition of complete collection of folded and screen fans from plant and animal life of many countries.

Fogg Museum of Art—Old Master Drawings—Daily except Sundays and holidays, 9 to 5.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10-4, music at 2:45; Sundays 1-4, music at 2; admission free. Children under eight not admitted, closed on national holidays.

Museum of Fine Arts—Hours 9 to 5 p. m., closed on Mondays, Sundays, 1 to 5. Prints by Sharaku. Special Exhibition Galleries: Juliana Cheney Edwards collection of paintings.

Rathbone Signed

Basil Rathbone has signed a three-picture contract with Paramount, negotiations for which began 18 months ago after Mr. Rathbone's performance as King Louis XI in "If I Were King." His first assignment under the new agreement will be the star role in "Destiny," based on an original story by Ben Hecht and Charles McArthur and left over from the days when that team were producing their own films on Long Island. Mr. Hecht, by the way, is going to have another try at producing, again at Astoria.

Vandamm Studio

An Incident of 'Life With Father'

Dorothy Stickney and Howard Lindsay in a scene from the play made by Mr. Lindsay and Russel Crouse from Clarence Day's book. The piece is now on view at the Empire Theater in New York.

On Boston Boards

Christmas Matinee

"Tonight We Dance," which is bringing Ruth Chatterton to the Wilbur, will have its first performance here on the afternoon of Christmas Day. The curtain will rise at 3 o'clock. There will be the usual evening performance.

The engagement here is for two weeks. The company opened in Cleveland early in the autumn, and has been in Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Indianapolis, Columbus, and Pittsburgh.

* * *

'Tobacco Road' Stays

The engagement of "Tobacco Road" at the Plymouth is to continue at least through Jan. 6. That will lengthen the run to seven weeks, bettering the previous Boston record of the play by two weeks. Extra matinees are being announced for Wednesday, Dec. 27, and Monday, Jan. 1. The latter matinee will be at 3 o'clock, but the Wednesday performance will be at the usual hour.

* * *

Plays for January

"Two on an Island," Elmer Rice's play, is expected at the Colonial Theater on Jan. 15, with a cast including Luther Adler, Martha Hodge, Adele Longmire. The play is being produced by the Playwrights Company.

"Young Man with a Horn" is now being mentioned for Jan. 29 at the Colonial. Burgess Meredith heads the cast and Charles MacArthur is directing.

Concert Calendar

Tuesday

Concert given under the auspices of the Chromatic Club of Boston at the Copley-Plaza Hotel at 10:30 a. m. Jean Kimball, soprano; Leo Litwin, pianist; George Milrood, violinist, and Arthur Winograd, 'cellist.

Fifth Christmas concert by the Triad Choral Club and The Triolians to be given at Jordan Hall at 8:30. Miss Jessie Dodd, conductor.

Weekly concert in the Renaissance Room of the Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street, Cambridge, by the Longy School of Music. 8:15.

Wednesday

Second program of the season by the New England Conservatory Orchestra. Quincy Porter, conductor, at Jordan Hall, 8:15.

Thursday

Concert by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano; and Reginald Boardman, pianist, at Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court, 2:45.

Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Sanders Theater, Cambridge, at 8. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

"The Star Gleams," by Speare, a pantomime portrayal of the Nativity will be presented by the Back Bay Community Chorus, under the direction of Mme. Emilia Ippolito. 8.

Friday

Regular Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 2:30.

Saturday

Regular Saturday evening concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Concert by Edmond Boucher, bass; Leo Litwin, pianist. 2:45.

Music Hall Pageant

The Radio City Music Hall is currently presenting Leonidoff's Yuletide Pageant, "Peace on Earth," for the seventh consecutive season. During the past six seasons, more than 2,500,000 Christmas-time theater goers have witnessed the pageant, according to Music Hall ticket receipts. As a second stage attraction, the Music Hall is providing a Mother Goose fantasy entitled, "Old King Cole."

Films in Prospect

Films announced to open in the first-run houses later in the week include the following:

State and Orpheum—"Gone With the Wind" (Clark Gable, Leslie Howard, Olivia De Havilland, Vivien Leigh). Beginning Thursday with two shows daily at the State at 1:30 and 8 p. m.; and three at the Orpheum at 10 a. m., 2:45 and 8 p. m.

Metropolitan — "Gulliver's Travels," full length feature cartoon in Technicolor; and "Our Neighbors—The Carters" (Frank Craven, Fay Bainter). Beginning Thursday.

Paramount and Fenway—"Remember" (Robert Taylor, Greer Garson); and "Nick Carter, Master Detective" (Walter Pidgeon, Rita Johnson).

News of the Stage

New York

Maurice Evans' full-length production of "Hamlet" will open in Los Angeles on Jan. 10, four days after its current Broadway run closes at the Forty-fourth Street Theater, on Jan. 6. Mr. Evans and his troupe will give 52 performances in 13 cities, including San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, St. Paul, Milwaukee, Columbus, Cincinnati, Buffalo, and Rochester. The tour will close on Feb. 23 in New Haven at the Shubert Theater.

* * *

"The Little Foxes," by Lillian Hellman, in which Tallulah Bankhead stars, played its 350th performance at the National Theater Friday. Barring "Tobacco Road," in which Will Geer is now playing Jeeter Lester, the Hellman play is the senior of every current Broadway attraction. "The Little Foxes" opened on Feb. 15, 1939, and Herbert Shumlin, its producer-director, says it will continue for a full year here before taking to the road for a two-season tour. There has been but one cast change since the premiere. Eugenia Rawls now plays the role of Alexandra Giddens, Miss Bankhead's daughter, originally done by Florence Williams.

* * *

Mildred Natwick, Sidney Lumet, Anthony Balir, and Michael Macready have been added to the cast of "Christmas Eve." Georgiana Brand and Marcy Cecil are entering "The Unconquered."

* * *

"When We Are Married," the new J. B. Priestley comedy, is announced to open at the Lyceum Theater on Christmas night. Also on that evening the "Follies Bergere" will open at the Broadway Theater.

* * *

"The Theater in Exile," a group of 30 artists from six European countries, will put on a revenue entitled, "From Danube to the Hudson," at the Royal Windsor Palace, Broadway and Sixty-sixth Street, on Jan. 13.

* * *

That business of a new title for "The White Plume" has apparently been settled. When the operetta based on Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" opens at the Nixon Theater, Pittsburgh, on Jan. 1, it will probably be called, "A Vagabond Hero." And under that title it is likely to reach Broadway.

* * *

"The Man Who Killed Lincoln" is headed for a Broadway opening during the week of Jan. 15.

Richard Ainley has taken over Frank Downing's role in the revival of Noel Coward's "Easy Virtue," starring Constance Bennett.

Russell Hardie may take Leif Erickson's place in "Margin for Error," when the latter actor goes into the New Wiman musical.

* * *

Teddy Hart, brother of Larry Hart, is thinking of writing a book. "There will be no ghost writer even though I can't spell a word," says Terry. "My spelling will make the book more original." Teddy, who plays the shyster, Morris Schneerer, in "See My Lawyer," announces for his title, "Some Day I'm Going to Be a Supreme Court Judge."

Bryan-Stewart Film

Jane Bryan and James Stewart were scheduled to start work today on their co-starring vehicle for Warner Brothers, "Married, Pretty, and Poor." William Keighley is directing and the cast includes Claude Rains, Frank McHugh, and Elizabeth Risdon. Julius G. and Philip J. Epstein wrote the screen play. Miss Bryan has lately scored a triumph in "We Are Not Alone," with Paul Muni. Mr. Stewart's latest appearance is in "Destry Rides Again."

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

"SPELLBINDING PERFORMANCE"—Winchell
The PLAYWRIGHTS' COMPANY presents
PAUL MUNI in
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
KEY LARGO
BARRYMORE Thea., W. 47 Street. Cir. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:35, $3.30 to $1.10. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
Special Holiday Matinees Dec. 23 and Jan. 1

LAST 4 WEEKS! GILBERT MILLER presents
HELEN HAYES & PHILIP MERIVALE in
LADIES and GENTLEMEN
"Helen Hayes, the finest actress of them all, is just as brilliant as ever."—WATTS, Herald Trib.
MARTIN BECK THEATRE, 45th St., W. of 8th Ave.
Evgs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:45. Circle 6-6363
Extra Holiday Matinees Dec. 25 and Jan. 1

"A Perfect Comedy. Sooner or later every one will have to see 'Life With Father'!"—ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
OSCAR SERLIN presents Clarence Day's
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by
HOWARD LINDSAY and RUSSEL CROUSE
EMPIRE THEATRE, B'way and 40 St. PEnn. 6-9540
Evgs. 8:40—$1.10 to $3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40

"Hilarious . . . witty dialogue . . . rich humor." — Times
Clare Boothe's Comedy Hit!
MARGIN FOR ERROR
Directed by OTTO L. PREMINGER
PLYMOUTH, W. 45 St. Evgs. 8:45. CI. 6-9156
Mats. Wed., Sat. & Christmas Day, 2:45

"Tallulah Bankhead gives an extraordinarily fine performance."—The Christian Science Monitor
TALLULAH BANKHEAD in
THE LITTLE FOXES
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S Dramatic Triumph
with Patricia COLLINGE and Frank CONROY
NATIONAL THEATRE, West 41 St. PE. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat., Dec. 25, & Jan 1

"HILARIOUS FUN" — WALTER WINCHELL
SAM H. HARRIS presents a Comedy
THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER
by MOSS HART & GEORGE S. KAUFMAN
MUSIC BOX THEA., 45 Street, W. of Broadway
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:40
Seats for Next 10 Weeks Now on Sale

"Humorous, fresh and exhilarating . . . a notably well-staged show."—Atkinson, N. Y. Times.
GEORGE ABBOTT presents
THE MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
TOO MANY GIRLS
By RODGERS & HART & GEO. MARION, Jr.
IMPERIAL Thea., W. 45 St. CO. 5-7289. Evs. 8:30
MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:30—$1.10 to $2.75

BOSTON

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2—BIG HITS—2
LORETTA YOUNG • DAVID NIVEN
'Eternally Yours'
Plus 'BLONDIE BRINGS UP BABY'

SHUBERT • 2 WEEKS ONLY Dec. 25 SEATS THURS.
ETHEL WATERS
in
"MAMBA'S DAUGHTERS"
Evgs. 55c-2.75—Wed. Mat. 55c-1.65
Sat. Mat. 55c-2.20

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Mickey Rooney—Judy Garland
"BABES IN ARMS"
Victor McLaglen—Sigrid Gurie
"RIO"
Wed.—Charles Dickens'
"A CHRISTMAS CAROL"
Loretta Young in "Kentucky"

NEW YORK CITY

"A Spring Song of melody and good humor—witty entertainment — a thing of beauty."—J. D. B., The Christian Science Monitor.
MAX GORDON Presents
VERY WARM FOR MAY
A New Musical Comedy by
Jerome Kern & Oscar Hammerstein 2nd
ALVIN THEATRE, 52 St. W. of Broadway. CO 5-4114
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday and Saturday 2:40

SONJA HENIE RAY MILLAND ROBT. CUMMINGS
"EVERYTHING HAPPENS AT NIGHT"
★ PLUS BIG STAGE SHOW ★
Any Day Any Seat 25c to 1 P.M. ROXY THEA. 7th Ave. at 50th St.

Watch this group of advertisements from day to day for new plays and motion pictures.

The Home Forum

Grape Harvesting In Bulgaria

SUNDAY MORNING was the day that we had fixed upon for our grape harvesting. From two o'clock onwards, we could hear the rumble of wagons passing down the street and the singing of the pickers as they started out for the vineyards.

It was still dark when we ourselves set out in the jolting *korab*—a specially constructed wagon in which the grapes are collected—and we did our best with our songs to rival the other wagon loads as we passed through the dark and empty streets.

As we left the town, the gleam of bonfires, dotting the hillsides and the plain below, showed us where the fires had already been lighted in the vineyards by the early pickers. It was nearly light by the time we arrived at the field of our labors and hastened to gather sticks and start up our fire, for the wind was chilly on the high ground and we were glad to gather round the blaze to warm ourselves. Then we raked out the glowing embers and laid slices of dried meat to roast on the coals. The meat was tasty and salt, but grape harvesters have the privilege of eating as many grapes as they choose; true to the scriptural injunction, "Thou shalt not muzzle the ox that treadeth out the corn." Our meal was supplemented with substantial hunches of bread and salt cheese, which we ate sitting crouched on the stony earth.

* * *

It was quite light when we started our picking, working systematically up and down the rows of low-growing vines. The grapes grow so low as almost to touch the ground, so the picking is rather an ordeal; and one picker at least was glad to rest every now and then to watch the rosy clouds drifting across the sky, as the rising sun made rifts of golden light in the eastern horizon. The leaves were turning gold on vines and fruit trees; the sound of distant church bells added a touch of music to complete the beauty of the scene.

As soon as our baskets were filled, they were emptied into a carrier which, in turn, was tipped into the *korab*—now heaped with a mass of multicolored grapes. There were red grapes and green grapes, blue grapes and black grapes, yellow grapes and purple grapes, grapes of a soft pinkish shade and others whose golden tone made them melt almost invisibly into the yellow vine leaves. One vine I found whose leaves had turned a deep crimson, a wonderful contrast to the black grapes nestling under them. We cut off some branches of the finest specimens, which we slung on a pole to carry over our shoulders on the homeward journey. It reminded me of old Scriptural pictures of Caleb and his band, returning from spying out the Promised Land.

* * *

By eleven o'clock, all the grapes were harvested and we were on our way home to a hearty dinner laid out in the yard; for it was warm enough at mid-day to sit out-of-doors in the sunshine.

The last part of the proceedings was the treading of the grapes. The method is extremely primitive. The driver of the *korab*, after taking off his shoes and gaiters and scrubbing his feet at the fountain, climbs into the wagon and proceeds to press out the grapes with his feet. There is a fresco in the Campo Santo at Pisa which portrays just such a scene in fifteenth-century Italy. And, as far as I know, the custom may still be carried on there to this day.

B. E. K.

By Courtesy of the Photograph Department of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DETAIL FROM AN EGYPTIAN RELIEF OF THE FIFTH DYNASTY

HERE IS A detail of a relief from the Tomb of Ti, at Saqquara. It was customary in this period—the Fifth Dynasty (2750-2625 B. C.)—to carve on chapel walls of tombs scenes typical of everyday life. The carving, executed in very shallow or low relief, portrays with clarity and simplicity scenes of planting and harvesting, hunting, building, and amusement.

This detail shows the occupation of shipbuilding. The scenes are represented in horizontal rows, designed with carefully traced patterns. We observe the shipbuilders in various attitudes, cutting and sawing the wood, laying the boards in the careful process of construction. Each man's work is definitely indicated, as are the tools—the adze, plummet, pouncing stone, saw, and knives. Thus has been preserved a record of ancient methods of shipbuilding.

Love Meets All Human Needs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE OF THE FUNDAMENTAL needs of humanity is for peace; another is for security. And the yearning of the human heart for these great blessings is not in vain, for both are to be found in their fullest measure within the impregnable sanctuary of infinite Love. When the Psalmist said (Psalms 119:165), "Great peace have they which love thy law;" and Isaiah wrote (Isaiah 26:3), "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee," they set forth the basic requisite for the attainment of peace.

Moreover, Paul clearly perceived that security can be achieved only through the recognition of the inseparable relationship between God and man when he wrote (Romans 8:38, 39), "I am persuaded, that neither death, nor life, nor angels, nor principalities, nor powers, nor things present, nor things to come, nor height, nor depth, nor any other creature, shall be able to separate us from the love of God, which is in Christ Jesus our Lord."

In the year 1866, Mary Baker Eddy discovered the Science of being, or Christian Science, wherein God is revealed to be "divine Principle, Love," as she states in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 331); and man is revealed as the idea of infinite Principle, the radiant reflection or expression of Spirit.

Because of her discovery of the perfection of spiritual man, made in the image and likeness of perfect Mind, Mrs. Eddy saw clearly that the human, mortal concept of man which represents him as being a combination of good and evil, mind and matter, is a tragic mistake. It became evident to her that all of the wars and disasters, sin, suffering, poverty, heartaches, and sorrows of mankind are due solely to the human belief in this material concept of man as true, substantial, and real. Evil is no part of man. It is only a falsehood about man, temporary, insubstantial, delusive.

Mrs. Eddy based her teachings fully upon those of Christ Jesus, who said to his disciples, as recorded in the book of Matthew (6:33), "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you." Students of Christian Science have proved many times that the words of Jesus are as vital and effective in the affairs of men today as they were when they were uttered.

A student of this Science, who had placed spiritual understanding above material gain, lost his position. In a few months, however, as a consequence of having sought "first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness," adequate sources of income were brought to light. This income was mainly remuneration for work which greatly interested him, and which he knew was of benefit to others. It was proved that he had not lost his security when he lost his position, but rather had gained a clearer sense of true security, based upon Love's ever-present law of supply.

Mrs. Eddy has written (Science and Health, p. 494): "Divine Love always has met and always will meet every human need. It is not well to imagine that Jesus demonstrated the divine power to heal only for a select number or for a limited period of time, since to all mankind and in every hour, divine Love supplies all good." The human need for health is met by the understanding that health is spiritual, universal, and disease and suffering are unreal and powerless. The need for clothing, food, and shelter is met by the acceptance in human consciousness of the spiritual idea which destroys belief in poverty and want. The need for contentment and happiness is met through an awakened love for Spirit's pure ideas, and an intensified desire to express unselfed love in all the affairs of daily life. The need for friendship and companionship is met through the vitality of Love's law, under which kindred spiritual motives and aspirations are associated in the daily promotion of the Cause of Truth and Love.

And the greatest of all human needs, which is for spiritual enlightenment and purification of thought, is met through the opening of human consciousness to receive of divine Mind's inexhaustible treasures of intelligence, wisdom, and inspiration. Only then are ignorance and self-will lost in the understanding of and unswerving obedience to the way and will of infinite Love.

For the sick, the sinful, the sorrowing, the poverty-stricken, there is an abundance of hope. To the weary and disconsolate, Christian Science offers Love's way of full salvation from all evil; and, although to human sense the way may often seem dark and devious, still, in Mrs. Eddy's words (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 279), "Over and above it all are eternal sunshine and joy unspeakable." Then, through trust in God, all our legitimate human needs are met.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish)

די געטליכע ליבע ערפילט אלע מענשליכע בעדערפניסען

פֿון איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען נעשריבענעם ארטיקעל וועגען קריסטשען סייענס

אויבע פון די פונדאמענטאלע בעדערפניסען פון דער מענשהייט איז נאך שלום; אן אנדערעס איז נאך זיכערהייט און די בייבקשאפט פון דעם מענשליכען האַרצען נאך דיזע גרויסע ברכות איז נים אומזיסם. ווייל מען קען ביידע ברכות עפעניגן אין זייער העכסטען מאָס איז דעם בעשיצטען היילִיגסטהום פון דער אונענדליכער ליבע. וועי דוד המלך האָט עזאָגט (תהלים קיט:165): „שיעל שלום האָבען זיי וואָס האָבען ליעב דיין געזעץ;" און וועג ישעיה הנביא האָט געשריבען (ישעיה כו:3): „דו וועסט איהם האלטען אין פֿאלקאָמענעם שלום, ווייל־כער טראכט נאך פון דיר." האָבען זיי אָנגענוי־זיגן דעם גרונדליכען וועג צו ווי צו עררייכען שלום.

אויסערדעם, האָט פֿולום דער אפאָסטעל קלאָר בע־גרייפֿט, אז נאָר דורך דער אנערקענונג פון דער פּראַיי־זיגער פערזוּאנדשאפֿט, וואָס עקזיסטירט צווי־שען גאָט און מענשען, קען מען עררייכען זיכערהייט, וועג עד האָט געשריבען (רוימער ח:38, 39). „וואָרען איך בין איבערצייגט, אז נים טויט, אוּן נים לעבען, אוּן נים מלאָכים, אוּן נים פֿירשטען, אוּן נים איצטיגע אוּן נים קומענדיגע זאכען, נים גבורות, אוּן נים הויך, אוּן נים טיפֿע, אוּן נים קיין שום אנדערע בעשעפענים וועט אונז קענען אפֿשיידן פון דער ליבע פון גאָט, וואָס איז אין קריסטוס יעזוס אונזער האר."

אין דעם יאָהר 1866 האָט מרי בייקער עדדי אנטדעקט די וויסענשאפֿט פון לעבען, אדער קריסטשען סייענס, אין וועלכער וויסענשאפֿט גאָט ווערט עקספלעקט אלס „דאָס געטליכע פרינציפּ, אדער געטליכע ליבע," וויי מרס. עדדי ערקלערט אין איהר מעקסטבוך, „וויסענ־שאפֿט אוּן געזונט־הייט מיט א שליסל צו די היילִיגע שריפטען" (s. 331). אוּן וואו דער מענש ווערט עקספלעקט אלס די אידעע פון דעם אונענדליכען פרינציפּ, דער שעהאלענדער אפֿשפיגלונג אדער אויסדרוק פון דעם עקזיסטיגן גיוסט צוליעב איהר עקספּעריענץ פון דער פאלקאָמענהייט פון דעם גייסטיגען מענשען, וועלכער איז נעמאכט נעוועהנען אין דעם בילד אוּן גלייכנים פון דעם פאָל־קאָמענעם „עמומת. האָט מרס. עדדי קלאָר נעזעהן, אז דער מענשליכער, שעהרליכער בעגריף פון דעם מענשען, וועלכער שטעהלט איהם פאר אלס א קאמבי־נאציאָן אדער פערבינדונג פון גומעס אוּן שלעכטעס, פון נעמיטה אוּן מאטעריע, איז א טראגישע טעות. זי האָט קלאָר אויסגעזעהן אז אלע פון די מיטגלי־דער פון דער אונגלייכען, זינד, שמערץ, קרענקיט, הארטווי־קייט, מאָנגל, אוּן צרות פון דער מענשהייט זיינען נאר די רעזולטאטען פון דעם מענשליכען גדאנק, וועלכער איז אויפגעקלונגען אז דער מאטעריעלער בעגריף פון דעם מענשען איז וואהר וועזענטליך אוּן ווירקליך די שלעכטסט איז נים קיין טייל פון דעם וועזען פון איז נאר א ליגען אז די שלעכטסט איז א טייל פון דעם מענשען. א ציימווייליגער אונווירקליכער פערבלענדערדער ליגען

מרס עדדי האָט באזונדס איהרע לעהרעס נאר אין נאבעזען מיט דיזע ווערטער פון קריסטום יעזוס, וועלכער האָט געזאָגט צו זיינע תלמידים, „זוי עס שטעהט גע־שריבען אוּן דער הייליגער בשורה טובה נאך מתי (6:33). „אבער זוכט איהר פריהער דעם קעניגרייך פון גאָט אוּן זיין גערעכטיקייט, אוּן דאָס אלעס וועט אייך צוגעגעבען ווערען." שטודענטען פון קרים־טשען וי־די קריסטליכע וויסענשאפֿט) האָבען אויספֿרוכירט פולע מאל אז די ווערטער פון יעזוס זיינען אזוי לעבעדיג־קרעפֿטיג אוּן ווירקזאם אין די געשעפטען פון מענשען חויבט וויי זיי זיינען געווען בשעת זיי זיינען אריינגעגאנגען געווארען.

Souvenir of Summer

This is a day the years can never lose,
So closely is it locked within my heart.
You may forget, perhaps, but when I choose
It will be mine to live again in part.
I shall remember how your gold hair gleamed
Against the vivid blue of sea and sky,
Look back and see how white the wake that streamed
Behind our boat and how the waves raced by.
I shall remember swiftly-scudding clouds,
Taste on my lips once more the salty spray,
Listen to wind that played upon the shrouds,
Dream that I hear your voice in laughter gay.
You and your boat, the sparkling, sunlit sea,
Always this day you gave belongs to me.

GWEN CASTLE

Two Hives of Bees

IT WAS NOT until the second year of having the cottage and garden that we began to be bee-keepers as well. Previously to that we merely had the pleasure of their company as they made themselves free of all the flower-property in the place. The sound of them, as long as the light lasted, was a perpetual delight. . . .

It is impossible to separate, on recollection, memories of the hiving of that first swarm of bees from memories of the many subsequent hivings we attended both in our own and our neighbour's garden. But the part of it that stands out in remembrance (as being common to most hivings) is that final moment when the bees decide to call it a day and go in at their new front door. . . .

Even if one doesn't like honey—and there are few people who don't—looking after a couple of hives is one of the pleasantest of country occupations. As already indicated, bees lend an air of purposeful activity to the garden which gives the deck-chair lounger twice as much pleasure from his own indolence. The scent of honey from the hives, on a warm evening, is like faint incense in the air, redolent of beanfields and clover and lilac—all pleasant smells rolled into one. The murmur of ceaseless work going on in the hives themselves is the echo of a busy life which makes the surrounding stillness even quieter. . . . There is interest, too, in other aspects of hive-life; in noticing the relaxation the bees allow themselves, just before sunset, as the privileged few take the air on their own front doorstep; in their endless journeys to the bird-bath in thirsty weather, to sip up the water cautiously through the pores of damp stone; . . . Hives, too, are admirable barometers. To see the bees streaming back steadily into the hive out of a cloudless sky is to make sure of coming rain. To see them take advantage of the thin sunlight of late autumn is to prolong the living half of the year. The day the hive first comes to life in spring is, the gardener knows, the first *real* spring day. He can check it by his bees, as the gardener with swallows in his chimneys or under his eaves can check the coming of summer by *their* coming. Bees are life in a garden—for the week-ending gardener the only form of life he can have—and in return for the pleasure of rifling one's flowers they present the astounding gift of honey (loads and loads of it in a good season)—so heavy that one wonders the hives do not sink into the earth under so much accumulated sweetness.—PHOEBE FENWICK GAYE, in "Week-End Gardener." (London: Collins.)

Egyptian Color

THE AIR IN Egypt is of a crystalline purity and vibrates with light. The sky, though intensely blue, is soft, and not of that steely blue of the North. Owing to the reflection from the yellow sands of the desert, it takes on a greenish hue toward the horizon, and the undersides of clouds also reflect the warm tone.

It is a mistake to think that the colors in the East are violent as so many artists paint them; on the contrary, the hues are soft and opaline, and even the wonderful sunsets are softer and less crude than ours.—From "Random Memories," by ERNEST WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Figure and Reflection

(Korea)

The woman in white
Crosses the green rice-field
With a red bundle
On her black head.
Beside the still canal,
She stands above her image—
Her white robe
And scarlet crown
Outlined in silver
On water blue with sky.

M. M. M.

The Coat of Many Colors

MOST CHILDREN, hearing the story of Joseph and his brothers, have wondered what the coat of many colors was like. We think of a coat as quite unlike anything that was worn in those days. A coat made of patchwork would hardly be envied by the jealous brothers. The usual dress of a boy in that place and time was a linen tunic, sleeveless and worn with a girdle, and over that a mantle or shawl of wool. When weavers who could make figured cloth were not common, such a mantle, woven of fine wool in many colors, would be a handsome gift.

The ordinary weaver could make cloth of goat's hair or the long outer hair of the camel. This would do for tent coverings, grain-sacks, clothing for people of the lower class. The "raiment of camel's hair" worn by John the Baptist was a rough cloth of this kind,—not what a modern merchant calls camel's hair, which is a costly fabric woven of the soft inner fur of the camel or goat.

The narrow hand-looms of the desert weavers would not make cloth wide enough for a mantle: two or three breadths would have to be pieced together. When they were of patterned cloth, and the pattern was neatly matched, it would look as if it were all one web. But there were other reasons for weaving cloth of many colors, besides its beauty.

Dyestuffs vary greatly in costliness and beauty. Certain kinds of red and blue were so rare that only a very wealthy man could have afforded a whole garment dyed in one of these colors. The weavers of the Tenting People found ways to use a great deal of the undyed or dull-tinted yarn with just enough of the brilliant but more costly colors to set it off.

One way to do this was to weave in stripes, either lengthwise or crosswise: the desert weavers seem seldom if ever to have made checked goods. Red is more effective when it is used in narrow stripes with wider bands of brown or white than when used alone. In weaving linen, to make a lightweight fabric for sashes and turbans which is yet firm and durable, the weaver can use clusters of warp threads of stronger fibre, and get a ribbed effect. But by far the most striking cloth-of-many-colors was woven in figures. In Egyptian wall-paintings that show the captives taken in the wars of the Pharaohs in Palestine, the Jewish captives can be recognized by their figured clothing.—From "The Story of Weaving," by ELIZABETH WOLCOTT. (New York: Stokes.)

Strange Brightness Over the Painted Desert

NO GOOD TRAVELER returns by the way he went, if to go another way is possible. So, being turned homeward, instead of going by way of the main-travelled road, we took the Hopi Trail. We had been told that it was an indifferent dirt road, and we found that true. Still nothing is more wearisome than to seek and find continued and uninterrupted comfort. . . .

I remember with sharp-edged clearness that it occurred to us, soon after we had left Grand View, that our appetites were keen, for we had eaten nothing since breakfast, and it was then three in the afternoon. So, as is always the case in such circumstances, our minds ran on choice meals. . . . I happened to be describing how we used to stuff and roast ducks in the Argentine, when Helen shouted out that while so engaged with our inner selves we were missing the best thing on the trip. We looked ahead then and saw what we might not have seen though we came to the place a hundred times; the Painted Desert under a certain cross light.

We were in the shadow of the mountains and they made a kind of amphitheatre with the distant desert as a stage, so our position was like that of an audience in a partially darkened auditorium. The first sight left me breathless with wonder, because of the golden radiance of what lay outspread, and because of its strange brightness. Nowhere, not even in a tropical sunset on the sea, have I seen such multi-coloured brilliancy. A bright ruby light beat strongly upon a vast plain of sapphire-streaked molten gold. That picture, to right and left, was enriched with an embroidery made by the trees on the hillsides. The nearer edge lay warm blue, the further edge, which was the horizon, bore a colour of deepest orange which melted insensibly into the velvet violet of the sky. The sight lasted for fully five minutes, then vanished with the suddenness of a stage effect when a light is switched off. All we saw thereafter was the ochre of the desert.—From "Adventures Under Sapphire Skies," by CHARLES J. FINGER. (New York: Morrow.)

For Other Ears Than Ours

The way of the first snow
Was hushed, was nothing-heard,
Intent—but grave and slow. . . .
And if there was a word,
Too dim for sound, too light,
(The dry grass may have heard)
It was "Good-night" . . . "Good-night."

DAVID MORTON

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Eleven

Closing Stocks Pages 16-18 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1939

Milky Way Gives Earth The Shivers

Its 30 billion stars found to send us heat enough for temperature of 270 below zero.

Exploring the News

By the Staff

How much heat would you say, reaches the earth from the 30,000,000,000 stars of the Milky Way galaxy? Nearly everyone would agree it doesn't amount to much. In fact, depending upon it entirely, earth's temperature would be in the neighborhood of 270 degrees below zero centrigrade. Addition or subtraction of one star's energy wouldn't affect conditions much, we might say,—unless that star was our sun, which makes all the difference in the world. How has research determined this? By the use of a very delicate galvanometer, an instrument capable of measuring the flow of electric current, though it be 20 times less than the weakest flow registered before. Developed by Dr. Charles G. Abbot of the Smithsonian Institution whose statistics on solar radiation variations were OK'd by Harvard recently, the galvanometer can detect a current variation of a ten-trillionth of an ampere (1/10,000,000,000,000 ampere).

* * *

We had never supposed that even the United States Army was a bed of roses. We have heard, in fact, vague reports of bugles blowing at the crack of dawn, of drilling on the parade field and similar maneuvers not ordinarily classed with the idyllic.

But it seems we were wrong. A neatly mimeographed release, somewhat cryptically informing us it is from "office A. C. of S., G-2, Boston Army Base," assures us that "voluntary letters from men who have recently enlisted in the United States Army continue to pour in."

These result, we are told, "from the enthusiasm of the new recruits upon discovering for themselves what the inside of the Army is like."

Opportunities for advancement are lush according to A. C. of S., G-2; but the pay-off comes in the line: ". . . young men who are joining now have the rare privilege of choosing the branch of service which appeals to them, to say nothing of the climate in which they prefer to serve."

* * *

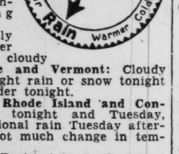
Instead of complaining inwardly when they miss a homeward bound train this week, commuters using the North Station are raising their voices in joyous song. Last year at this season the Boston & Maine introduced the country's first "railroad-terminal commuter chorus," and more than 25,000 people participated. These singers practically demanded an encore this year. So a Hammond electric organ has been installed to lead the carolling. It is played from 8:30 until 9 o'clock in the morning and from 5 to 5:30 in the afternoon.

* * *

A microphone placed in the home of the Quaker poet, John Greenleaf Whittier in Haverhill, Mass., yesterday afternoon, for the first of nine New England poet broadcasts in the National Broadcasting Company's "Pilgrimage of Poetry" series, was surrounded by children from the local schools. They were invited by the narrator, Ted Malone, because of Whittier's interest in children, expressed in several famous poems of boyhood, such as "Barefoot Boy." Out in Whittier, Cal.,—named for the New England poet—the Chamber of Commerce arranged special ceremonies, centering about a boy impersonating the carefree figure of that poem, at which the broadcast was received. Yesterday was the 132nd anniversary of Whittier's birth at Haverhill.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Generally cloudy without much temperature change tonight and Tuesday; occasional rain late Tuesday afternoon and Tuesday night; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 30's; moderate northwest and northerly winds tonight and northeasterly during Tuesday.

Maine: Partly cloudy and colder tonight; Tuesday cloudy

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy with occasional light rain or snow tonight and Tuesday; colder tonight.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Tuesday, followed by occasional rain Tuesday afternoon or night; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest shifting to north winds tonight and to northeast on Tuesday; weather overcast tonight and Tuesday.

Weather Outlook for the Period December 18, to December 23, inclusive for the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rains or snows over north portion at the beginning of the week and again about Wednesday. Well distributed rains over south and rains or snows over north portion toward the end of the week. Moderately cold over northern New England at the beginning, otherwise moderate temperature through the middle, but colder at the end of the week.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	40	40	New Orleans	55	52
Chicago	42	40	New York	40	40
Denver	35	33	Norfolk	45	45
Helena	35	34	Philadelphia	43	43
Kansas City	50	49	St. Louis	42	40
Los Angeles	50	49	San Francisco	51	51
Miami	56	53	Washington	36	35
Minneapolis	36	36			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Dec. 18.
B—Minimum, Dec. 17.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 4:34 p. m.; height, 8.3 feet.
Tuesday, 5:04 a. m.; height, 8.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:42 p. m.

Dickens' 'Seven Poor Travellers' Meet Again

By a Staff Photographer

Left to right: A Sailor Boy—Charles Bailey; A Watchmaker—Charles Ridgway; A Book Pedler—Ed Payne; A Shabby-Genteel Person—Livingston Stebbins; The Shipbuilder—Livingston Hunt, Jr. In the rear: The Matron—Miriam Caswell. They meet again tonight at the monthly meeting of Boston Branch of the Dickens Fellowship, in "The Seven Poor Travellers."

British Craft Reports It Was Chased by Spee

Crew members of a British steamer which arrived in Boston this morning reported that their ship had been followed by the German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee off the coast of Africa and that only the arrival of the British man-of-war Repulse had spared it from being sunk.

Two weeks ago, after leaving Cape Town, South Africa, radio warnings were received that the Graf Spee was about 50 miles astern and that several merchant ships had been sunk, the crew reported. They believed they were scheduled to be the next but that the arrival of the Repulse had caused the German battleship to abandon its plan.

The crew of the British vessel was of the opinion that the Graf Spee was scuttled to protect the secret of its great speed which they claimed to be faster than generally credited. In the opinion of those aboard the British steamer, the Admiral Graf Spee could have crossed from South Africa to South America in five days.

The British crew also reported being forced to seek shelter in the nearest harbor when a converted 15,000-ton passenger vessel with six-inch guns appeared on the horizon while they were crossing the Indian Ocean.

Another arrival today was the Mormackgull of the Moore-McCormack Line from Buenos Aires and other South American ports. Its arrival in Boston marked the completion of its initial voyage. The vessel carried a cargo of 7,886 tons, 2,300 tons of which was destined for Boston.

Captured Fugitive Is Given 20 Years

John T. Dirring, who escaped by jumping through a window in Municipal Court (in Young's Hotel) Oct. 3 and was re-arrested in Orlando, Fla., two weeks ago, today pleaded guilty to assault and battery and four armed robberies in which he obtained $378.

Judge Frederick W. Fosdick of Suffolk Superior Court sentenced him to serve 20 to 25 years in State Prison. Dirring has 18 months to serve for parole violation.

Queen Mary Men's Shop Sells Out to Filene's

Left aboard the Queen Mary, when the giant liner tied up in New York at the outbreak of hostilities in Europe, were the stocks of the famous shops just off the promenade deck. Among these shipboard stores was the "Bond-Street-at-Sea" operated by Austin Reed, Ltd., of Regent Street, London. Its shelves bulged with men's clothing in the latest London styles—and there were further supplies in storerooms a dozen decks below.

With special permission of the British Government and United States Customs authorities, buyers from Filene's in Boston went aboard recently to look over this stock—laid out for their inspection around the empty swimming pool.

All the merchandise was bought by the Boston department store, as a result, and was offered in the Filene basement today—just in time for Christmas shoppers.

Some 'Astounding Bostonians' Honor Originator of 'Tiny Tim'

No Christmas is celebrated in Boston without some program designed to commemorate that Christmas Eve when Charles Dickens found the "Bostonians were quite astounding in their demonstrations" as they crowded into Tremont Temple to hear him, and laughed and wept and applauded. This year the Boston Branch of the world-wide Dickens Fellowship has chosen the story of "The Seven Poor Travellers," which will be dramatized at the regular monthly meeting of the club, this evening, in the Parish Hall of the Arlington Street Church.

Watts's Charity in Rochester, Kent, it will be recalled, offered "gratis for one Night, Lodging, Entertainment, and Fourpence each" to six poor travellers "not being Rogues, or Proctors." The term "proctor" evidently reverted to the 16th century definition, "a person appointed to collect alms for those who could not beg for themselves . . . a beggar, also, a liar." Adding a seventh to the assembly of travellers, upon a Christmas eve, the author relates that he found the party thus composed:

A "very decent man" with a smell of wood about him, suggestive of shipbuilding; a slip of a sailor boy with "deep womanly-looking eyes"; a shabby-genteel personage "with a dry, suspicious look, the absent buttons on his waistcoat eked out with red tape"; a watchmaker from Geneva; a little widow "whose manner was remarkably timid, scared, and solitary"; and a book-pedler who boasted "that he could repeat more verses in an evening than he could sell in a twelvemonth"—and himself.

The Rev. Warren Prince Landers, First Vice-President of the Branch, will be Chairman. The "Book-Pedler's" tale will be "A Christmas Carol," and, as usual, the annual "Tiny Tim Collection" will be taken for the benefit of needy children in the city.

Goring Dismissed From R. I. Inquiry

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 18 (AP)—Attorney General Louis V. Jackvony Saturday dismissed Matthew W. Goring, a special assistant in charge of election frauds investigation, charging Mr. Goring had been found to have associated with persons connected with the wire-tapping of the telephones of Attorney General Jackvony and Mayor Thomas P. McCoy of Pawtucket.

Attorney General Jackvony said Mr. Goring had been found by United States Attorney J. Howard McGrath to have been in communication with Lee Edward Barton, sought in the wire-tapping investigation; Frank B. Bielaski, New York private detective agency head; a "Mr. Davenport," and others.

Mr. Goring, the Attorney General said, admitted he had met and talked with Bielaski, Barton, and Davenport at his home and at downtown hotels.

"Goring further admits," Mr. Jackvony said, "that he and these men exchanged information which would assist Bielaski and his operatives in an investigation in the City of Pawtucket."

Mr. Jackvony's statement did not intimate for whom Bielaski's agency was working in Pawtucket. Mr. Goring has been special assistant working with the grand jury which is investigating the McCoy administration of Pawtucket.

State Wards Have Christmas Tree

Room 37 of the State House was a merry, bustling place today as State Commissioner of Public Welfare Arthur G. Rotch turned on the lights of the big 12-foot tree in the Division of Child Guardianship. Decked with 325 presents, including 75 dolls carefully dressed by girls in the department's stenographic force as well as by other women in the State House, the tree was surrounded most of the day by gleeful children.

Each of the 500 wards of the department in this area will be given one present and one stocking full of candy. Each can pick his or her present off the tree, and considerable care and judgment is given the selection.

Its fun for participants and onlookers as well. The presents were largely bought with proceeds of a food sale held in the State House last Nov. 13 when $167 was raised.

Student Group Takes Up Job As Publishers

An undergraduate publishing society, composed of seven men and equipped with a single hand press, has been set up in Widener Library, Harvard, it was learned today.

The student group, composed of men "interested in books and fine printing," will have access to the Widener treasure rooms and will republish ancient books and manuscripts of interest to scholars. Elizabethan plays and poems of Chaucer may be among the material republished.

Two rooms in the basement of the University library have been granted the students by Keys De Witt Metcalf, Director of the library. They will use a hand press previously installed for Loyd Haberly, English poet, whose avocation was the publishing of his own work.

"We were glad to grant them use of our unique material," Mr. Metcalf declared. "After all, if they are going to do some printing, they will have more fun if they do something not done before." And there are no copyrights on the ancient material, now no longer in circulation, he pointed out.

Paul Black, a sophomore from Boston, is chairman and organizer of the new publishing company. Philip Hofer, University Curator of Printing and Graphic Arts, will serve as advisor and consultant.

Trustees Named For Terminal

Judge Francis J. W. Ford in Federal District Court today appointed three trustees for the Boston Terminal Company, owners and operators of the South Station, now in process of reorganization.

Acting on the objection of savings banks which said their interests total $8,000,000 and maintained that the former trustee was identified with the interests of the New Haven Railroad and adverse to the interests of the Terminal Company, Judge Ford appointed Henry R. Mayo, John H. Moran, and S. Lewis Barbour.

The New Haven objected. Its representative said it owned two fifths of the stock in the Terminal and that he was of the opinion that one trustee would save expense.

Work of Aiding Prison Cases Is On New Footing

Friends of prisoners to join other bodies on Jan. 1 put all under single banner.

When the Friends of Prisoners, Inc., joins hand on Jan. 1 with the already merged Massachusetts Prison Association and the John Howard Society under the new banner of "United Prison Associations of Massachusetts," the work of aiding men and women released from the penal institutions of the State will be co-ordinated for the first time.

Indirectly, an outgrowth of the Massachusetts Correctional Council formed two years ago to bring together at frequent intervals those interested in the allied subjects of parole, probation, prison conditions, and crime prevention, the new association has a threefold purpose.

First, and perhaps fundamental in the work of the United Prison Associations will be social case work service. This is the work for which such organizations as the John Howard Society were formed. It provides immediate material relief to liberated prisoners unable to find jobs and in need of food, clothing, and shelter. It also offers free medical care and employment service where necessary.

As Deterrent to Crime

The second purpose of the Association will be to show the public through use of the press, radio, and direct speeches to clubs and organizations the tremendous problem facing the discharged prisoner in a world where unemployment and economic stringency is prevalent. The value of aiding these men and women as a means of reducing crime will also be emphasized.

Finally, the new group hopes to become a force to back and initiate legislation designed to help solve the problem of the discharged prisoner which at present must be considered a major cause of repeaters in the penal institutions of the State.

Active head of the United Prison Associations of Massachusetts will be Henry Mascarello, a young man not many years out of college but already a veteran in the handling of men with prison records.

Experience Should Count

As a result of his experience in case work at the Massachusetts State Prison and as a staff member of the Industrial Aid of Boston, 25 per cent of whose cases are ex-prisoners, he will tackle the new job with a thorough understanding of its problems and possibilities.

No sentimentalist is Mr. Mascarello. "Our underlying motive is the prevention of the repetition of crime," he explained, "and our work is something that cannot be governed by emotion."

He has no illusions about the work. "A large proportion of the cases that come to us we are unable to help," Mr. Mascarello said, "but it is the not too infrequent case where we are able to really help, where a man regains his confidence and takes his place proudly in society, that gives us the courage to go on."

Harvard, Radcliffe In Holiday Services

The Harvard University Choir and the Radcliffe College Choral Society, under the direction of Prof. A. T. Davison, will give the annual Christmas carol services in the Harvard Memorial Church tomorrow afternoon at 4:30 o'clock and at 8:15 o'clock in the evening.

The services, which are open to the public, will consist of the following: "Pastorale," by Zipoli, and "Pastoral Symphony," by Handel, organ preludes; "Resonet in Laudibus," Gallus; "Upon my Lap my Sov'reign Sits," Peerson; "Christmas Song," ancient melody arranged by Holst; "The First Noel"; "Ding Dong, Merrily on High," "Fum, Fum," and "In Dulci Jubilo," French, Catalonian and German carols; "Adeste Fidelis"; "Bethlehem," Glatz folksong; "O who like thee," Bach; "Hallelujah Chorus," Handel.

Soloist

Mrs. Ludwig Juht

Who will preside at Estonian Society's Christmas Eve Concert

Mrs. Ludwig Juht, wife of the founder of the Boston Estonian Society, will be Mistress of Ceremonies and soloist in the Society's Christmas Eve program which will be given at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue, at the Adult Education Center, 79 Mt. Vernon Street, and on shortwave radio over Station WRUL.

The program to be presented by members of the Society dressed in native costume will include folk songs and instrumental music. Mrs. Juht will be heard in a special group of songs arranged for cello, violin, and voice by her husband, a contrabass virtuoso in the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Rotch Wants U. S. Closer To Relief Efforts

A hope for more co-operation between Federal, State, and local governments in the administration of relief was expressed today by Arthur G. Rotch, Massachusetts Commissioner of Public Welfare, before the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, in Boston.

The Commissioner said it was his hope "to see the day when the Federal Government will participate in relief as it does in activities under the Social Security Act."

He added that there is little politics in the administration of Social Security because it is administered by highly paid officials. He said he was glad that "the Democratic Administration has not played politics in Social Security."

While Mr. Rotch did not mention the appearance of Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, aspirant for the Republican presidential nomination, before the Club last Thursday, some of his audience recalled that Senator Taft favored a plan under which relief would be administered by the States under a system similar to Social Security.

Commissioner Rotch told the audience of Club members that 82,000 persons are receiving old-age assistance in Massachusetts and that the number is increasing monthly.

However, he said, the rate of increase had slowed down and a turning point may soon be reached after the old-age and survivors insurance becomes operative on Jan. 1, 1940. Mr. Rotch ordered that a great many persons now on old-age assistance will become eligible for benefits under old-age insurance.

The Commissioner denied the need for a special legislative session to liberalize Massachusetts old-age assistance laws, insisting that this State has one of the most liberal laws in the nation.

In most other States, he declared, maximum limits of assistance are provided, but the Massachusetts statute provides only a minimum. Therefore Massachusetts can take advantage of increased Federal grants under the amended Social Security Act without additional legislation.

To raise the minimum benefit from $30 to $40 a month, as proposed by Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, would cost Massachusetts $4,000,000 annually over the present State and local government cost of $13,000,000.

The Commissioner said that one in every 12 persons in Massachusetts is now receiving some kind of public aid.

Japan's Tankers Under Suspicion

British seamen along the Boston waterfront today reported having sighted several Japanese oil tankers, in larger numbers than in peace times, along the west coast of Africa.

These vessels were proceeding at a leisurely rate of sped, and their presence gave rise to the belief that they possibly were refueling German commerce raiders and even submarines. The British Admiralty has been notified and is keeping a close patrol on the area, the seamen said.

Narrow Gauge Again Asks For Right to Quit

Appeal taken to Federal Court asks that service stop Jan. 10—Hearing on Jan. 3.

The Narrow Gauge Railroad, operating from Boston to Lynn and Winthrop, turned today to the Federal Courts in an effort to obtain permission to abandon its service.

Finding itself unable to operate, except at a loss, the road also has found difficulty in seeking to halt operations. The State Public Utilities Commission last week refused to approve a plan to end all service.

L. C. Goodhue, counsel for the road, which is known officially as the Boston, Revere Beach, and Lynn Railroad, filed a petition with Judge Elisha H. Brewster in United States District Court today asking authority to terminate operations and also a union contract.

This authority, if granted, would open the way for surrender of the railroad's charter to the Court.

The petition, which Mr. Goodhue said had been approved by 10,574 of the line's 10,608 stockholders, asked that its services be halted Jan. 10. Judge Brewster set a hearing on the request for Jan. 3.

The attorney explained that the State Department of Public Utilities had declared, when the case was before them last week, that if the Road's charter were surrendered to the Secretary of the Commonwealth or to the Court, there would be nothing further the D. P. U. could do to prevent abandonment.

It is understood the Railroad Brotherhood, to which the Narrow Gauge employees belong, will oppose the road's petition in the Federal Court, however, contending that the Federal Court has no jurisdiction over a line operating entirely within a single state.

At the time the State Commission turned down the abandonment plea last Tuesday, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall commented: "I sincerely believe that the Narrow Gauge should not be run when it can no longer pay its employees or protect the safety of its passengers."

Slow to Re-open

Progress in overcoming some of the difficulties standing in the way of restoring train service to 72 stations in Southeastern Massachusetts was reported today by Joseph R. Cotton, Chairman of the Public Utilities Commission. He said that following a conference with New Haven officials the department had extended from Jan. 1 to Jan. 8 the effective date for restoration of service.

Mr. Cotton said representatives of the department would meet with operating officials of the road this week and a partial report would be made to the commission Friday.

Post Office Lobby Has Lighted Tree

Postmaster Peter F. Tague pushed a button today which illuminated a large Christmas tree in the lobby of the Post Office Building at Post Office Square, Boston. It was the first such ceremony to be authorized by President Roosevelt and Postmaster General James A. Farley.

After the tree, with its multi-colored lights and a greeting from Postmaster Tague to the public, was lighted, carols were sung. Col. Otho L. Rogers of the Philatelic Department represented the Postmaster General.

Mr. Tague reported that 300 additional men were put to work today in the Boston Postal District and urged early mailing so that some 4,500 more men waiting for postal jobs can be given employment this week.

Court to Decide Who Owns Money

Possession of $25,000 found in a Chicago safe deposit box opened by police investigating the murder of Edward J. O'Hare, tri-state racing operator, probably will be decided by the Federal Court at Chicago as a result of a suit filed this week.

The National Safe Deposit Company asked the Court to decide who owns the currency, which now is being held in escrow by the Clerk of the Court. The suit named as defendants seven individuals and corporations, including the City of Boston, which claims the money.

The sum found in the safe deposit box was in two envelopes bearing the names of sisters of Edmund L. Dolan, former Treasurer of the City of Boston, now in Charles Street Jail. The City immediately laid claim to the money, since Mr. Dolan is $22,000 in default to the City on a Court judgment.

Testing New Warship

QUINCY, Mass., Dec. 18 (AP)—Builders' trials began today for the new airplane carrier Wasp, now nearing completion at the Fore River shipyard of the Bethlehem Steel Company. Yard officials said the Wasp would cruise off the Coast for about a week.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland, with Charles Timblin as Jeeter. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"All Quiet on the Western Front." 3:40, 6:40, 9:45. Also "What a Life," with Jackie Cooper. 1:50, 5:10, 8:15.

Coolidge Corner—
Gary Cooper in "The Real Glory." 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. Also "Hawaiian Nights," with Mary Carlisle, Johnny Downs and Constance Moore. 2:05, 5:15, 8:20.

Exeter—
"Drums Along the Mohawk," featuring Henry Fonda and Claudette Colbert. 3, 6, 9. Also "Too Busy to Work." 2, 4:55, 7:55.

Fine Arts—
"Generals Without Buttons." 2, 4:35, 7, 9:35. Also "Donald's Cousin Gus." 1:45, 4:25, 6:50, 9:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
Wayne Morris, Rosemary Lane, Humphrey Bogart and Dennis Morgan in "The Return of Dr. X." Fenway: 2:10, 5, 7:30, 10. Paramount: 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. Also "The Llano Kid," with Tito Guizar. Fenway: 1, 3:45, 6:15, 9:05. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:10, 3, 5:50, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—
"Destry Rides Again," featuring Charles Winniger and Mischa Auer. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:50, 9:55. Also "Laugh It Off," featuring Johnny Downs, Constance Moore, and Edgar Kennedy. 1:17, 2:22, 5:27, 8:32.

Metropolitan—
"The Private Lives of Elizabeth and Essex," starring Bette Davis and Errol Flynn. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:45, 6:35, 9:30. Also "Private Detective," with Jane Wyman and Dick Foran. 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:20.

Normandie—
"Espionage Agent," with Joe McCrea. Also "Four Feathers."

R. K. O. Boston—
"Legion of Lost Flyers." 11:10 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:30, 10:20. Also "Rio," with Basil Rathbone and Victor McLaglen. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:25, 6:10, 8:55.

State and Orpheum—
"Eternally Yours" with Loretta Young and David Niven. Orpheum: 9:30. Both theaters: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. Also "Blondie Brings Up Baby," with C. Aubrey Smith and Zasu Pitts. Both theaters: 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:50, 9:05.

Scollay and Modern—
"We Are Not Alone," featuring Paul Muni and Flora Robson. Scollay: 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:45. Modern: 10:35 a. m., 2:20, 6, 9:45. Also "The Real Glory," starring Gary Cooper, Andrea Leeds and David Niven. Scollay: 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8. Modern, 9 a. m., 12:35, 4:15, 8.

South Station Theater—
"Latest—Radio's Information Please" "Skiing with Otto Lang," "Rhumba Rhythm," "Ice Frolic," "Bits of Life," "Trees and Men," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
"Invitation to Happiness," featuring Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray. Also "The Mikado," starring Kenny Baker Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
John Garfield and Priscilla Lane in "Dust Be My Destiny." 9:40 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Here I Am a Stranger," with Richard Greene. 11:10 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

University—
Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland in "Babes in Arms." 3, 6:10, 9:35. Also "Rio," starring Victor McLaglen. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

Uptown—
"The Underpup," featuring Gloria Jean. 1:20, 4:55, 8:25. Also "Drums Along the Mohawk," with Henry Fonda, Claudette Colbert and Edna May Oliver. 2:55, 6:25, 10.

Music

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Advanced Students of the New England Conservatory of Music. 8:15.

Longy School of Music, 1 Follen Street, Cambridge—
Concert. Catherine Astleford, Angelika Rudenberg, Helen Keaney, Shirley Dreftus, Virginia Hamilton, pianists; Cornelia Deroode, and Ruth Smith, sopranos; and Miriam Adams, contralto. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Copley-Plaza—
Second meeting of the Chromatic Club of Boston. Leo Litwin, piano; George Mulrood, violin; and Arthur Winograd, cello. Jean Kimball, soprano; Mary Bell Marshall, accompanist. 10:30 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—
Concert by Joseph Bloch, pianist. 2:45.

Hotel Vendome—
Meeting of The Boston Browning Society. Rev. William E. Gardner, D. D., will speak on "Some of the Backgrounds of the Brownings." 3.

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Enjoyment of Color by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Radio—Page 12

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

New Hampshire Reduces Debt $724,005, Fiscal Report Says

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H.—During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, the State of New Hampshire reduced its net debt $724,005, according to the report of the former State Comptroller, Charles T. Patten.

In addition to the reduction in the net debt, the report discloses a decline of $891,000 in the outstanding bonds and notes and says that of the $12,711,000 outstanding on June 30, 1939, "the largest part, or nearly three-quarters of the aggregate, represented money borrowed for highway and toll bridge purposes."

Funds Provided

Only a small part of the debt is represented as a burden on the general taxpayer. The Comptroller says that $9,975,000 is "not actually a burden on the general taxpayer since it is serviced and will be liquidated out of funds available for no other purpose, leaving a total of $2,736,000, which might fairly be described as the 'true' bonded debt."

The Comptroller attributes the improvement in State finances to four major policies "which have been made increasingly effective since Gov. Francis P. Murphy assumed office in January, 1937."

These are listed as follows:

1. Insistence that the State Government raise annually by means of taxation all the monies it needed other than funds intended to be expended for construction or otherwise for conversion into the form of permanent or fixed assets.

2. Insofar as possible investment of borrowed funds in assets of a fixed nature, made upon a self-amortizing or self-liquidating basis.

3. Securing of funds in order to effect economies in servicing the public debt, especially during periods of construction, during periods of cheap money by borrowing on short-term notes with low interest rather than by permanent financing with comparatively high rates.

4. Having costs of furnishing those types of public service from which only a minority of the people directly derive benefit met, at least in par, by the private financial contributions of those who are advantaged and in part by the public as a whole through taxation."

Economic Indices

The comptroller declares that the figures in the report are "economic indices which, at a time when public finances in many places are in a state of instability, demonstrate that in New Hampshire Governmental operations have been carried on at a minimum of cost consistent with the adequate measure of public service required by the people."

The report discloses that eight years ago the net debt of the State was $5,717,316, that within two years it had nearly doubled to 11,096,233, and that at the end of the 1936-1937 fiscal year the all-time high of $12,796,913 was reached.

R. I. Plant Supplements U. S. Pension

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BARRINGTON, R. I.—The Collins and Aikman Corporation announces that an additional Pension Plan for its more than 1,700 workers in three Rhode Island plants would be put into effect January 1 because the management didn't feel the Federal Security benefits were sufficient.

The plan, according to the announcement, is designed to supplement monthly payments received under the Federal Security Act. All employees of 65 years of age or older, and who have been in the company's service for at least 25 years, will be eligible.

The firm has plants in Bristol, Barrington and Allendale. In addition, there are mills in Pennsylvania and North Carolina.

The pension will be computed on the basis of the applicants' actual annual earnings for the five years preceding date of application. That total will be divided by five to establish the annual average earning. One per cent of the average will be multiplied by the years of service. The result will be the annual pension to be paid monthly in equal amounts.

W. G. McCullough, President of the corporation, in a statement concerning the plan, wrote: "Our company has long desired to provide pensions for its employees. However, our studies of the subject were interrupted by the adoption of the Federal Social Security Act."

In event of future discontinuance of the plan, the company declared the pensions already granted would not be affected. No pension in excess of $100 per year for each year of service will be paid.

Co-operatives Hit Critics

Charges made before the Dies Committee that consumer co-operatives were Communistic were denied yesterday by speakers at the annual convention of the New England Co-operative Federation meeting at the Cambridge Y. W. C. A.

"Consumer co-operatives are far from being Communistic," declared L. E. Woodcock, manager of the Eastern Co-operative Wholesale. "Rather they extend the democratic principle to control of business. Co-operatives are not solely a business proposition, but are as broad as the social aspects of life."

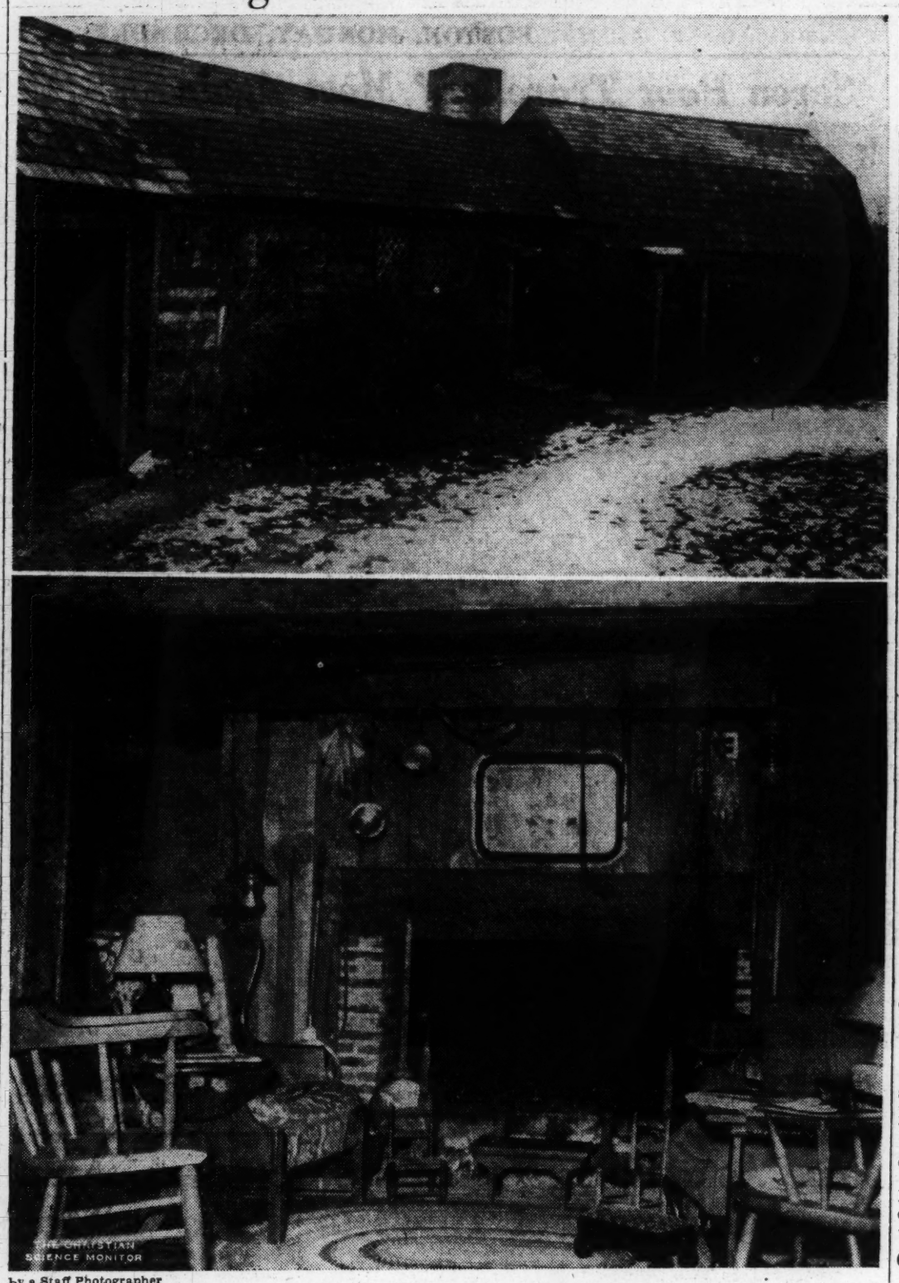
Wallace J. Campbell, assistant secretary of the Co-operative League of the United States, charged that war is being waged on the American consumer on two fronts—by the Dies Committee and insurance companies. He expressed the opinion that the Dies Committee attack would have slight effect but termed the insurance company challenge, which, he said, described the co-operative movement as "a planned overthrow of the tried and true system of private enterprise that is the basis of American life," as "more serious."

Party to Honor Union Leader

A "Christmas Farewell Party" will be held for Miss Rose Pesotta, Organizer and Vice-President of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, at the Union's Boston headquarters, 25 La Grange Street, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 20. Miss Pesotta is leaving shortly for Los Angeles, where she will seek to organize 15,000 dressmakers.

A program of special music will be given at the "farewell party" by the Choral group of ILGWU members under the direction of Robert Cohen, Boston music conductor. Theatrical entertainment will be provided by the ILGWU Dramatics Class, which will present scenes from "We the People," Elmer Rice's play, under the direction of Irving Swerdlow, former Social Director at Unity House, the Union's summer home at Forest Park, Pa., who is now doing graduate work at Harvard.

Looking Back Over Half a Decade



by a Staff Photographer

The 'Old Adden House,' Out Concord Way, in Lincoln, Mass.

Upper—Exterior of house which tourists think is an historical landmark. Lower—An interior view showing the living room and fireplace. The fireplace beam, oak lintel over fireplace and all the paneling were taken from old New England homes. It's all an invitation to drowsy comfort.

Merging the Old and the New And a New Old House Appears

If you're out Concord way this winter, you may (as did 5,000 tourists this past summer) see what's known to persons around Lincoln, Mass., as "the old Adden House," and stop in to inspect what appears to be one of the "authentic" early American landmarks.

But the "old Adden house" arose only five years ago, and on its historic soil stood no more imposing "landmark" than a hot-dog cart.

John Adden, who built this little duplication of an old-time house, did it by degrees and as it came to him. The house is on an acre of ground, with a flower garden visible summers. It is low and long, a retiring brown with a weather-beaten look. The house is built of old timbers that have come from scattered parts of New England, and some of whose ancestry appears to go back to the stout schooners that filled Boston Harbor after the day of the square-rigged ships.

"We started with the kitchen and living-room," said Mr. Adden.

"Then the next year we added the dining-room and one bedroom. Then we did our bathroom. Then made over the kitchen and added the butler's pantry. The front hall, back hall, and little back passageway we made out of the old kitchen."

He smiled reminiscently, pausing to consider. "Oh, yes. And then we did two more bedrooms. Anyway, we did about one step a year."

The walls in the old-looking rooms of the house are paneled. Color enters the kitchen, which has modern appliances in an old setting, the baby's room and the back hall, with gay hand-blocked French wallpapers. But otherwise the interior is "ancestral."

The hall is done in gunstock timbers. The heavy ceiling timbers in the living-room came from a house in Brookline, Mass. The wooden lintel over the fireplace, of solid oak, derives from a place an aunt of Mr. Adden's used to own in New Hampshire. The country pine timber of the walls came out of his family's barn in Reading, Mass., and are more than 150 years old.

Windows facing front are small and quaint, while those giving on the land are large. The odd glass in the little windows came from Germany.

Another quaint feature of the interior is the old pine feather-edge and thumb-mold sheathing in the dining-room, and paneling in the living-room.

The fireplace is square because it represents the period before families had bake ovens, and when food as well as warmth emerged from the friendly New England hearth.

War Diverts Wool to Boston

Port of Boston Business

Commerce of the Port of Boston continues to show substantial gains, it was disclosed today by figures prepared for Joseph McGrath, Collector of Customs of Boston.

Imports for consumption last week were valued at nearly $1,000,000 more than in the corresponding week of a year ago. Imports for warehouse were nearly three times as great as last year. Wool imports were more than doubled.

Influx of wool is particularly heavy from South America because wool that in normal times is sold to Germany is now being sent to the United States, say wool men.

Port of Boston business for the past week in statistical summary:

Classification—	Week Ending Dec. 16, 1939	Yr. Ago
Impts for consumption	$3,424,266	$2,455,189
Impts for warehouse	1,460,851	519,458
Withdrawn from whse for consumption	604,955	337,582
Duties collected	681,246	276,700
Wool imports (lbs)	4,760,825	1,968,950
	Fiscal Year July 1-Dec. 16	Yr. Ago
Wool imports (lbs)	39,472,318	18,927,000
Duties collected	$12,984,498	$9,992,661

Closed Bank's Depositors Get Christmas Dividends

PORTLAND, Maine, Dec. 18 (AP)—Christmas cheer in the form of $718,450 in 5 per cent dividend checks came today to 12,250 depositors in the closed Fidelity Trust Company here.

Permission to distribute the dividend was granted Robert Braun, Conservator, in a decree signed Dec. 1 by Supreme Court Justice Sidney St. F. Thaxter. The sum, added to the total of 70 per cent in dividends previously paid, brings the payments made since the closing of the bank to $11,253,535.

Kenmore Decorates

Special Christmas decorations, including a lighted tree, are being installed in Kenmore Square for the holidays, it was announced by business firms in the vicinity today. It is expected the decorations will be completed for formal lighting Wednesday evening.

Lack of Snow 'Defeats' National Guard Skiers

ANDOVER, Mass. (AP)—Twenty-nine members of Company B, 182nd Infantry—ready and anxious to show what the National Guard could do on skis—were forced to forego their scheduled ski drill yesterday because of lack of snow.

Instead, the Lawrence Company, in command of Capt. Edward J. Higgins, participated in a regimental parade at the Wakefield rifle range. Plans for use of skis had been inspired by their use in the Finnish Army.

Today on Short Waves

Budapest—7:00 p. m.—"Hungarian Dance." HAT4, 9.12meg., 32.8m.
Rome—7:30 p. m.—News in English; Folk Songs; 2RO's "Mail Bag." 2RO, 11.81-meg., 25.4m.; IRF, 9.83meg., 30.5m.
Caracas—8:00 p. m.—Concert Orchestra. YV5RC, 5.9meg., 51.7m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Talk: "The Empire at War." GSD, 11.75meg., 25.5m.; GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Madrid—8:25 p. m.—News in English. EAQ, 9.86meg., 30.4m.
Berlin—8:45 p. m.—Up to the Minute Talks (English). DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJD, 11.87meg., 25.4m.
Paris—9:15 p. m.—Symphonic Concert. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71-meg., 25.6m
Berlin—10:50 p. m.—News in English. DXB, 9.61meg., 31.2m.; DJD, 11.77meg., 25.4m.
London—11:00 p. m.—News Bulletin. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.
Paris—12:15 a. m.—News in English. TPB11, 11.88meg., 25.2m.; TPA4, 11.71meg., 25.6m.
Tokyo—12:40 a. m.—A Talk in English. JZI, 9.53meg., 31.4m.
Moscow—3:00 a. m.—Talk on Soviet Life. RV96, 15.24meg., 19.7m.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

6:00 WRUL 6.04mc

For Tuesday, Dec. 19

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
3:30 WRUL 11.79mc

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—"World of (Natural) Science Review."
7:30 p. m.—Modern Radio Course: Dr. C. Davis Belcher.
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
8:45 p. m.—Program for Latin American Listeners: Lessons in English; news in Spanish.

Festive Times for Wellesley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Dec. 18—In the few days preceding the Christmas vacation each hall of residence at Wellesley College has a formal Christmas party at the dinner hour, followed by carol singing and a skit produced by the sophomores in each hall.

Early on the morning of the last day before vacation, which begins Tuesday this year, sophomores awaken seniors, sing carols to them, and leave a candy cane at each senior's door. On this same day, juniors, sponsors for freshmen, serenade the freshmen dormitories at five o'clock in the morning.

The annual Christmas production by the Barnswallows Dramatic Association this year was "Our Town," by Thornton Wilder, given under the direction of Martin Manulis of New York. Horton House Club, composed of members of the faculty and staff, have presented for the club and guests "The Second Shepherd's Play," an early English version of the Christmas story from the Wakefield Manuscript.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Dramatic sketch	"Harvey and Dell"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Carol recital	"Midstream"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Drama; music	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Talk; news	"Concert Album"	Dinner Concert	Italian Review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
6:45 Today in Europe	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports and music	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	Olive Groves, soprano	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Al Booris' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Naturalization talk	"I Love a Mystery"; sk.	"Voices of Yesterday"	News Service
7:30 "Blondie"; comedy	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 serial	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Names in the News"	dramatic sketch	"Traveling Gordons"
8:00 "Tune-up Time";	"Adventures of Sherlock	Tommy Riggs and Betty	"Author! Author!"; John	Harpers' Varieties
8:15 vocalists; orch.	Holmes"; sketch	Lou; songs; orchestra	Chapman, m. c.	Texas Ramblers
8:30 Tom Howard; Geo.	"True or False"	Richard Crooks, tenor;	Ernie Fiorito's Orches-	Amer. Legion Auxiliary
8:45 Shelton; War news	"True or False"	symphony orchestra	tra; vocalists	Ruth Catlin; P. Powers
9:00 Four Lane Sisters;	Career Quiz	"Doctor I. Q."; quiz	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Concert Melodies"
9:15 John Garfield;	Career Quiz	program	Maj. Leonard H. Nason,	"Concert Melodies"
9:30 Jeffrey Lynn in	Rochester Civic Orch.	Alec Templeton Time;	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
9:45 "Four Daughters"	Rochester Civic Orch.	piano; chorus; orch.	WOR Symphony Orch.	"Melodic Moods"
10:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	"Gene and Glenn"	"Lullaby Lady"; Conti-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	nentals Quartet; orch.	News Service	Sport comment
10:30 Sports; news	National Forum: Cong.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Sport comment
10:45 Carols; weather	Harold W. Smith, Va.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Henry Weber's Orches-	Sport comment
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; talk; weather	News; Weather	tra; vocalists	Sport comment
11:15 "Master Works on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Dick Barrie's Orchestra	Sport comment
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Sport comment
11:45 Sammy Kaye's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Ben Cutler's Orchestra	Paul Whiteman's Orch.	Sport comment

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; music	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Bradley Kincaid	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	'Young America Speaks'	
8:00 Today in Europe	Variety Hour: talks; re-	News Service	Bailey Axton, songs	"Five Star Salute"
8:15 Shopping talk	cordings	Local news; weather	"Morning Watch"	"Five Star Salute"
8:30 "Tunes"; music	Variety Hour: talks; re-	"Musical Roundup"	Andrew Jacobson's	"Colorado Ramblers"
8:45 "Musical Clock"	cordings	"Musical Roundup"	Rhythm Orchestra	"Colorado Ramblers"
9:00 "Food Magician"	News; "As You Like It"	Household talk	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:15 Carol chorus	"Breakfast Club"	Food news	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30 Carol chorus	"Breakfast Club"	"Alice Blair"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Concert Miniatures"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Serial drama	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian music
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Right to Happiness"	"John's Other Wife"	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian music
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Melody Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Midstream"; sketch	"Woman in White"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Household talk	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss, interviews	"Romance of Flowers"
11:15 "Brenda Curtis"	Serial sketch	"The Road of Life"	Mixed choir	Justin Sandridge, piano
11:30 Big Sister; sketch	"Traveling Chef"	"Against the Storm"	Musical calisthenics	Elaine Marves, songs
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Dr. William L. Stidger	"The Guiding Light"	Piano soloist	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review;	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 "A Girl Marries"	music; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	National Farm and	Singing Sam, baritone	"Italian Melodies"	Margaret Larner, songs
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's clubs news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Life Beautiful"	"Ellen Randolph"	"Tone Tapestries"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "This Day Is Ours"	News; weather	Household talk	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Vocalist; organ
1:45 "Road of Life"	"Mastersingers"	Household talk	Enoch Light's Orchestra	Vocalist; organ
2:00 Serial sketch	"Gallant American	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Tex and Slim"
2:15 Serial sketch	Women"; drama	"Grimm's Daughter"	Ed Fitzgerald, talk	Johnny Hart, songs
2:30 "Your Family"	U. S. Army Band	"Valiant Lady"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Piano soloist
2:45 "My Son and I"	U. S. Army Band	Hymn recital	School of the Air	News Service
3:00 "Joyce Jordan"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	'Music for Every Child'	Hillbilly music
3:15 "Society Girl"	"We Women"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	'Music for Every Child'	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"Melody Time"	Pepper Young's Family	Ray O'Hara's Orchestra	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Women's speaker	News; weather	"Vic and Sade"	Ray O'Hara's Orchestra	Organ recital
4:00 Eddie Lee	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Carol Singers	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 "About Us"	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Mischa Borr Ensemble	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Two Keyboards"	Vocal recital
4:45 Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Rhythm Rhymetime"	Musical program
5:00 Dramatic sketch	"Harvey and Del"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15 "Billy and Betty"	Larry Clinton's Orch.	"Midstream"; sketch	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Drama; music	"Gene and Glenn"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sports reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"; sketch	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sports reports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin Hill	News; music; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Speaker; news	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Dinner Dance"	"Musical Rendezvous"	"News Reporter"	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
6:45 "Today in Europe"	Lowell Thomas	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Marching Along"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Al Booris's Orchestra
7:15 Jimmy Fidler	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"I Love a Mystery"	Lew Conrad's Orch.	"Five Star News"
7:30 Helen Menken in	"Name Three"; Fred	Dramatized news	"Unsung Americans"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 "Second Husband"	Cole's Quiz	"Dance Time"	"Curtain Calls"	"Silent People"; drama
8:00 "Big Town"; with	"The Aldrich Family,"	Johnny Green's Orch.;	Hilde Reggiani, so-	"Ambassadors of Song"
8:15 Edw. G. Robinson	with Ezra Stone	dramatic sketch	prano; orchestra	Jean Harper, songs
8:30 "Court of Missing	"Information, Please";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	Morton Gould's Orches-	"Symphonic Strings"
8:46 Heirs"; sketch	questions and answers	Heidt's Orchestra	tra; soloists	WMEX Camera Club
9:00 "We, the People"	"Cavalcade of Hits";	Frank Crumit; Julia	Raymond Gram Swing	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:15 "We, the People"	soloists; orchestra	Sanderson; quiz	Keith Morgan, talk	tonio, director
9:30 Bob Crosby and his	"Meet Mr. Weeks"; with	"Fibber McGee and	News Service	Variety Hour, Jan An-
9:45 orchestra; soloists	guest speaker	Molly"; music	Third period, Bruins-	tonio, director
10:00 Sport comment	"New England Talks It	Bob Hope; Judy Gar-	Toronto hockey game,	News Service
10:15 Sport comment	Over"; forum	land; orchestra	Frank Ryan	Dance Parade
10:30 Sports; news	"New England Talks It	"Uncle Walter's Dog-	Berlioz oratorio	Hawaiian music
10:45 Carols; weather	Over"; forum	house"; drama; music	Berlioz oratorio	Hans Oehme's Orchestra
11:00 Paul Sullivan	News; sports; weather	News Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15 "Masterworks on	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Griff Williams' Orch.	Al Booris's Orchestra
11:30 the Air"	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music
11:45 "Moral Rearmam."	"The Music You Want"	Blue Barron's Orchestra	Clyde Lucas's Orchestra	News Service

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SILVER ROOM, FIRST FLOOR

Here and There in the Shops Of the Boston Retail District

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Oooh . . . just look at the calendar! Here we have been talking about Christmas since way back around the Fourth of July; so one would think we'd be acquainted with the idea . . . but no, once more the holiday has "snuk up on us." The result is that our desk is piled high with notes and suggestions, written down on everything from envelopes to bank deposit slips!

However, maybe you at your house have controlled things to the extent that you can give undivided attention for a few minutes to the matter of a centerpiese for the festive board. However, if you can't spare the minutes that seem far too short at this time of the year, then you might reach for the phone and call Liberty 4317. That's Penn, the Florist, at 124 Tremont Street. Give them a rough idea of price and what you like, and let them do the rest. It may be Christmas greens with a candle or two lurking in them, or it may be a centerpiece of flowers; it doesn't make any difference. They'll have what you want, and see that you get it at the desired time.

At the same time, you might scratch several people off your list in one swoop, simply by having Penn send out a few potted plants. They always seem more colorful right now . . . what with the poinsettias and lovely bright cyclamens all in bloom. O. how about a good old-fashioned geranium for a change? Of course if that youngster of yours is escorting a girl to the Junior Assembly, you might be doubly thoughtful and see that he sends a corsage to the girl before the party. Surely you remember how you shrieked with glee at the sight of the florist coming up the path in your party days. For that matter, you still do, don't you? But not out loud, perhaps. And the way the florists present the flowers nowadays, in cellophane boxes and lovely ribbons . . . it's like receiving the crown jewels. (We imagine that so far you have missed that experience!)

* * *

Taking Mother Out to a Dinner

Of course the family may have decided that, as far as a huge dinner is concerned, the "festive board" will be lacking. Because maybe everybody agrees that mother should be taken out to dinner. Perhaps to Schrafft's where she can relax and enjoy the entire meal without even wondering how the cook will manage with the new dessert! Although we don't think reservations are necessary, it might be helpful if you would telephone Mr. Thayer, down at the Schrafft's at 356 Boylston Street (right near Shreve's) and let him know how many persons from your party are about to descend upon him. The phone number is Kenmore 1001. Incidentally, don't forget that all their stores are filled with candies, fruit cakes, and goodies for every meal in the day. We even saw a candy cane there that weighed over three pounds . . . mmm, what little Horace could do with that!

A Few Novelties For Dressing Table

If you are still looking around for something for a girl in the way of boxed dressing table goodies . . . you still have things like these to consider. Princess Pat's tricky new "Vaniteen," for instance. It looks like a fat gold pencil; but it is filled with powder that puffs out onto your puff when you want it, and the top of the "pencil" opens to reveal nothing less than a little bit of cheek rouge and a puff! Leak proof, of course. Or a Volupte compact that looks like the old-fashioned "snuff boxes." Or one of their hold-all, and carry-everything affairs in gleaming enamel. (Jordan's and C. Crawford Hollidge's). And an Eye Beauty Kit by Kurlash, with mirror and tweezers, and eyebrow brush and so forth, all done up in the best-looking kit, for $4.95 at Gilchrist's.

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature.

Roosevelt Lauds Felix Frankfurter

President Roosevelt, writing to the editors of the Harvard Law School Year Book, has high praise for Justice Felix Frankfurter of the Supreme Court, and refers to him as "the rightful successor of Mr. Justice Cardozo," it was announced today.

The Year Book, sent to press last week in Cambridge, is edited entirely by students in the Harvard Law School. This year's volume is the third to be prepared, and is dedicated to Mr. Justice Frankfurter, who was formerly Byrne Professor of Law at the school.

This is the text of President Roosevelt's letter:

"Felix Frankfurter has for years devoted his wide sympathies, his great energies, and his deep learning to the development and training of an enlightened and public-spirited bar.

"Last year in his book, 'Mr. Justice Holmes and the Supreme Court,' Felix Frankfurter wrote this dedication: 'To Mr. Justice Cardozo, rightful successor of Mr. Justice Holmes.' It it my pleasure to offer a word of praise to Justice Frankfurter—rightful successor of Mr. Justice Cardozo."

Commuters Seek Railroad Accord

The Old Colony Commuters' League will hold a meeting tomorrow in the Weymouth Town Hall in the hope that, through a constructive discussion between riders and railroad officials, a fair and equitable solution of the railroad problems will be reached.

The meeting is being supported extensively by trade associations, chambers of commerce, and business interests in the South Shore area in the hope that the threatened discontinuance of the Old Colony Line of the New Haven will be canceled.

The group is interested in the proposed 30-day trial period to start Jan. 7 and many hundreds have agreed to patronize the service in a united demonstration to show that efforts will be made by the public to make it pay. During this 30-day experiment, trains will be operated hourly except during peak hours.

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View Surprises and Enthralls

Marshall Studio

Ranger Naturalist and His Work

Upper: Max K. Gilstrap lecturing on rim of Grand Canyon. Lower: Cultivating friendship of the National Park bird population. Inset: Off-duty close-up of Mr. Gilstrap.

Ranger 'Interprets' Nature To Visitors at National Park

This is the story of a man who whistles while he works and, for that matter, works while he whistles. He is Max K. Gilstrap, ranger naturalist for the past seven summers in Yosemite and Grand Canyon National Parks, who is studying in the Harvard Graduate School this winter.

Mr. Gilstrap's whistling is only one of several reasons why he is one of the better known national park rangers; and if you have ever been at the Firefall of Yosemite and heard him whistle the Indian Love Call while the glowing embers tumble over the precipice into the canyon below, you will understand why those who hear him seldom forget. But his whistling doesn't stop with that. He has made a careful study of bird life in the National Parks and his imitations of their calls fool not only human hearers but the birds themselves.

"Next to being President," said Mr. Gilstrap by way of explaining his presence at Harvard, "the life of a ranger naturalist in our National Parks calls for more varied abilities than any job I know of, and I like to spend at least part of our 'off' season studying natural history to broaden and improve my knowledge."

Between classes at the University he is busy lecturing on the National Parks and giving his famous bird symphony. Bears stuffing themselves with picnic leftovers, giant redwoods, prehistoric cliff dwellings, Hopi snake dances, century-old plants, white-tailed squirrels, pink rattlesnakes, and the roar of the mighty Colorado thundering through Grand Canyon, are the stuff of which his magic carpet of travel is woven.

"I'm not a forest ranger as so many people think," Mr. Gilstrap explained, likening this appellation to calling an army captain an admiral. "The ranger who works in the national forests is concerned primarily with insect control, game management, fire fighting, tree planting, soil erosion, and the intelligent harvesting of lumber crops. In the national parks, however, there is a larger influx of visitors, and the park ranger finds a greater additional duty of human protection."

He mentioned two types of national park rangers. The regular ranger directs traffic, repairs telephone wires, patrols trails, supervises the public campgrounds, plants fish, and greets incoming and outgoing cars. The ranger naturalist, like himself, conducts nature walks and auto caravan trips, bands birds, prepares flower exhibits, collects broken pottery and fossils, operates the museums, and lectures to campfire groups. In other words, the one type of ranger safeguards, while the other, as he put it, "interprets."

To work in either a national forest or national park, Mr. Gilstrap says, a thorough training both in the theoretical and practical field of natural science is requisite. For good post graduate training in national park work he recommends the Yosemite School of Field Natural History, which holds seven-weeks sessions each summer in Yosemite National Park, Calif.

Other assets of a successful ranger, he believes, include a sense of humor, a genuine love of people and the out of doors, and an enjoyment of being alone much of the time. Mr. Gilstrap concluded by saying that rangers never get lost; but in that connection he spoke of one of them who on a certain trip in the woods was much "bewildered" for about three days.

Warren Langmaid Bishop

Warren Langmaid Bishop, who passed on at his home in Cochituate, Mass., yesterday, was an active figure in Middlesex County politics for 25 years. For 16 years he was in the District Attorney's office, including 4 years as first assistant, and 8 years as chief prosecuting officer of the County.

Although the son of a stanch Republican, the late George W. Bishop, Mr. Bishop started his political career as a Democrat, but split with his Party in 1919 on the "law and order" issue raised by the Boston Police strike. He was active in the Government of his home town, Wayland, serving as clerk, school committee member, and moderator, the latter post being held from 1926 until he retired in 1938.

Mr. Bishop resigned as District Attorney in 1938 after his defeat for renomination by the present District Attorney, Robert F. Bradford. He was a member of Meridian Lodge, F. & A. M., of Natick; Parker Royal Arch Chapter; Natick Commandery, and Aleppo Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., of Boston.

Champion Potato Grower

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 18 (AP) —By harvesting a crop of 527 bushels of potatoes from one acre, Edward M. Frietas of Dartmouth, Mass., headed a field of 24 in the annual 300-Bushel Potato Club contest. Ralph W. Donaldson, extension agronomist at Massachusetts State College, said the State average was 150 bushels per acre.

Jobless Tally 40,000 in R. I. State Survey

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 18—In making public the results of a survey, the Rhode Island Unemployment Compensation Board announced that 40,000 had registered for work. At the same time officials said that the fund from which unemployment compensation claims are paid has mounted to nearly $10,000,000. This arises, they said, from improved business.

The board points out the 40,000 figure does not represent the total number of persons seeking jobs in the State, for WPA workers are not included in the statistics; and while all unemployed persons who apply for benefits under the Unemployment Compensation law are asked to register for work in the employment offices, a worker who does not renew his registration every three months is dropped from the active files.

There are 642 different classifications of unemployed. The largest number of persons found not working were clerks, numbering 2,980. Discussing the unemployment compensation fund, the report says that on June 30, before the business pickup gained momentum, the fund stood at $7,609,821, but in the five months' period to Nov. 30, it had risen to $9,859,919.44, an increase of $2,250,098.17 or 29½ per cent.

The board's monthly report showed that during June there were 70,188 payments, totaling $655,391; that this dropped to 42,523 payments of $396,560 in October, and to 32,834 benefit claims in November, aggregating $310,896.

A spokesman for the board said that while the fund is derived from a tax of 3 per cent on the total payroll of employers in covered industries, and an employees' tax of 1½ per cent of wages, there is no immediate danger of it reaching an excessive size.

There is expected to be a slight increase in unemployment this month as the result of the slacking in the jewelry industry, due to the end of the Christmas work; but there is expected to be quickening of work in other lines to make up the difference in taxes.

It is probable, the spokesman said, that the General Assembly, which meets next month, may be asked to put a ceiling of $3,000 per employee on the portion of total payroll on which the employer tax is paid. This, he said, would make it conform with one of the Federal Social Security Act amendments of last August, when a like ceiling was placed on payrolls in collection of the excise tax used to pay the costs of administrating unemployment compensation in the 48 States.

Labor has unofficially made known that it desires the workers' tax continued, believing that as long as it helps carry the burden, it will have a more substantial influence in getting benefits.

Harvard to Lend Books to Schools

Dr. James B. Conant, President of Harvard University, has offered to lend such books as can be spared from Widener Library to the public schools and libraries of the City of Cambridge, it has been announced.

In a conference last week between Dr. Conant and Thomas J. Sullivan, City Librarian, final arrangements were made. From time to time City representatives will visit Harvard, look over a selection of books prepared by the University, and choose the volumes which can be of use.

William E. Parsons

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 18 (AP) —William Edward Parsons, who passed on yesterday, was a nationally known architect and associate professor of architecture at Yale University. He was chiefly responsible for designing many of the public buildings in the Philippines where he was consulting architect to the United States Government from 1905 to 1914.

He planned restoration of the old city walls and moats of Manila as public parks, and established standards of public architecture that have been followed generally. He also designed civic improvements in Chicago, St. Paul, Buffalo, Pasadena, and Washington, D. C.

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Quoddy Youth Camp Gives 400 'Merits'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Eastport, Maine, Dec. 18

The fifth National Youth Administration work experience project at Quoddy, Maine, has just closed, 400 youths receiving their certificates of merit. This enrollment was the largest by 85 of any of the five projects yet conducted there. A full 500 youths are expected to enroll in the sixth project which will open the middle of January.

Finnish Group In N. E. Plans Relief Drive

To aid in speeding civilian relief to their beleaguered homeland for the relatives and friends "fighting on the front line of civilization," as Gov. Leverett Saltonstall described the defense against Russia, various Finnish societies of Massachusetts yesterday organized a central committee to handle New England contributions, at a meeting in the Hotel Statler.

The organization, to be known as the Finnish Relief Committee of New England, will co-ordinate the efforts being made in behalf of Finland and will act as a clearing house for funds. These funds will be forwarded to the Finnish Relief Fund, Ind., headed by former President Hoover.

In addition to organizing the central committee, the group agreed to forego any propaganda work and to refrain from an anti-Communist campaign, thus stressing the need for civilian relief.

Governor Saltonstall addressed the evening meeting, at which films of Finland were shown by Col. Edwin H. Cooper, D. S. C., of Waban, official photographer for the U. S. Army with the Yankee Division in the World War, and vocal numbers were presented by choral groups and second generation Finnish-Americans.

The Governor said: "We live in the greatest democracy in the world. We who realize what democracy means should respond to aid these men out there on the front line fighting to hold their land and keep their democracy."

Elected Chairman of the New England committee was Uno R. Paakonen, Boston and Quincy attorney, who is also chairman of the Aid Finland Committee of Greater Quincy; secretary, Savele Syrjala, of Watertown, Chairman of the Boston Committee for the Finnish Relief Fund; and Financial Secretary and Treasurer, Harry Kuniholm of Gardner.

An executive Committee of 13 members was elected, headed by honorary Chairman John B. Matson of Winthrop, Finnish Vice Consul in Boston. The other members are:

Ureo Koskela, Allston; Alfred Erickson, Quincy; William Aho, Norwood; Fred C. Lynd, Boston; Jaakko Mikkola Belmont, Harvard track coach; Paul Randolph, Allston; Mrs Hilja Davidson, Peabody; Dr. E K. Ronka, Quincy; E. H. Paananen, Quincy; George Laakso, Peabody; Matthew Lahti, Wellesley, and Eben M. Enroth, Wellesley.

Balanced or Not the Question Now Raised Over Maine Budget

The Week in Maine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, Dec. 18—The battle of the budget—whether it has or has not been balanced—is waging in Maine in connection with a series of articles in a Maine newspaper which strongly contend the latter.

Gov. Lewis O. Barrows, State Controller William Runnells and other officials have related how Maine has balanced its budget with a substantial amount to the good, but now renewed claims that the balancing was at the expense of the State's sinking fund are coming from sources other than Democratic leaders.

The situation is perplexing and there are those who are wondering just what effect the whole discussion will have on the Republican primary contest between Governor Barrows and Representative Ralph O. Brewster for the United States Senate nomination.

* * *

Polls Audience

For campaigning methods it is hard to beat ex-State Senator Roy L. Fernald who is seeking the Republican gubernatorial nomination for the second time. Two years ago, Mr. Fernald, when filling speaking engagements, frequently polled his audience before speaking as to their gubernatorial preferences, then polled his listeners again at the conclusion of his address and computed the average of votes gained per minute of speaking.

This year he again is conducting an informal poll to compare the relative strength of the various candidates. The poll has just started and he has heard from 27 of the 56 ballots sent out to various communities in the State at random. Ballots thus far returned to him show Fulton J. Redman, the Democratic candidate, in the lead with 11 votes, followed in order by Republicans Roy L. Fernald 9; Franz U. Burkett and Blin W. Page two each; Mayor Frederick G. Payne of Augusta and Senator Sumner Sewell of Bath, one each

* * *

Aroostook Relief

Despite improved conditions in Aroostook county so far as potato prices are concerned, other reports from that section of Maine—chief relief problem of the State—are not encouraging to those taxed with the job of administering the already overburdened relief appropriations.

Unofficial reports from the area have it that several more towns soon will fall into the hands of the Maine Emergency Municipal Finance Commission.

Nine Aroostook towns already are under this board which administers the affairs of towns and plantations admittedly bankrupt and unable to continue without emergency assistance. To make the situation more difficult, new WPA rulings provide that sponsors must contribute 25 per cent of the entire cost of given projects beginning in January 1940. The rule, unless it permits special consideration in certain cases, may prevent WPA projects where they apparently are most needed unless the State can find a way to finance projects in the area.

* * *

WPA Projects

Meanwhile, the WPA has announced that in the face of the seasonal rise in unemployment, it has approved 53 new projects which will provide employment for 2,210 persons who will receive some $1,165,000 in wages the next few months. Twenty-one of the projects are for women who will make clothing for needy persons from material furnished by State and Federal governments. There are 8,150 on WPA rolls at this time with about 400 others certified for such work.

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BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

Jack Crawford May Be in Boston Line-Up Tomorrow Night—Local Six on Top

Husky Defense Star Ready To Rejoin Bruin Teammates

By Web Morse

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There is one member of the Bruins hockey team who is about fed up on the theory that practice makes perfect. Johnny Crawford, out of action since the opening game of the season in Toronto, is ready and willing to step into the regular line-up again — and might do so tomorrow night against Toronto at the Garden.

The youngster played sensationally last year and big things were predicted for him in the hockey world for this season. He ran into a severe elbow injury in the opening game however, and has not appeared in a contest since. This morning he appeared cheerful at the prospects of at least dressing for the game tomorrow night.

He was finishing a breakfast after an early morning practice with Boston University. "I'm something of a college hockey player now," he said, "I practiced with B. U. at seven o'clock this morning, will go on the ice again this noon with Boston College and at other times I take a turn with the Olympics and the Junior Olympics."

All told, Crawford thinks it would be much easier to battle with the Bruins, take the road trips, and generally get down to work, than to be getting up early in the morning, to practice when ice is available to some team or other. "At least I could sleep late mornings if I am back in harness," he said.

Although he is not ready to enter action without the handicap of wearing protection that would curtail free movement of the arm, he is ready to help out if the Bruin management deems it necessary. No word was received this morning concerning the doings of one Edward W. Shore. It is after the 15th of December and he might show up to help out if Manager Ross so desires.

The Leafs are booked to arrive at the University Club sometime this afternoon and intend to sleep in these parts tonight and be well rested for first-place battle tomorrow night. The standing now shows the Bruins in second place two points below the Leafs and the latter do not intend to relinquish that margin without a battle.

The Toronto forces tuned up for this game tonight with two one-sided triumphs over the unfortunate Amerks, whipping them 5 to 1 in Toronto Saturday night, and 4 to 1 in New York last night. Just who will play for the Leafs here tomorrow night is difficult to guess under the present Toronto system, but the system certainly does seem to work.

With an active roster of some 22 players, the Leafs switch the players around freely and keep most of them anxious and raring for a chance to play. When they do get into games they literally fly to retain the right to stay in future contests. The veteran Pep Kelly, for instance, has had practically no opportunity to play this season until the game in New York last night and now they will have trouble keeping him out of the line-up for he scored three of the four goals.

Bruins are handling their injury difficulties nicely in that the loss of men has not slowed their pace. Last night in Chicago they played without Crawford, Mel Hill and Roy Conacher and yet they won with comparative ease before a capacity gathering. Pat McCreavy filled in at right wing for Hill, and Red Hamill took over the duties of Conacher, perhaps not so smoothly, but apparently well enough to dispense with the Chicago challenge.

♪ ♪ ♪

Amerks scored only two goals in the games against Toronto and both were tallied by veterans—Hooley Smith and Nels Stewart . . . Hershey missed McCreavy and Hamill, Saturday night at Pittsburgh, losing 5-0, but revived last night defeating Indianapolis 3 to 2 . . . Charlie Sands and Ray Getliffe are scoring well for Canadiens and are right up among the leaders.

♪ ♪ ♪

Flash Hollett is well on the way toward earning the title of being the most valuable member of the Bruins this season . . . He has filled in at all positions except the net and is scoring important goals and assisting in others . . . The big, likeable fellow is really having a year for himself.

Events

Monday, Dec. 18

M. I. T. vs. Lafayette at Cambridge (wrestling).
All-Eastern amateur boxing finals at Garden.

Tuesday, Dec. 19

Tufts vs. Vermont at Medford (basketball).
Tufts vs. Lafayette at Medford (wrestling).
Harvard vs. Boston University at Arena (hockey).
Boston Bruins vs. Toronto Maple Leafs at Garden (hockey).

Wednesday, Dec. 20

M. I. T. vs. Boston College and Junior Olympics vs. '97' Club at Garden (hockey).

Friday, Dec. 22

Two basketball games at Garden.

Sunday, Dec. 24

Boston Olympics vs. St. Hyacinthe at Garden in afternoon (hockey).

American League Soccer

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 17

Boston Celts 2, Worcester Scandinavians 1.
Lucy Recs 2, Lusitano 2 (tie).

Where the Eagles Will Alight

Wide World

DALLAS, Texas—An aerial view of the Cotton Bowl in Dallas which will be the scene of the annual New Year's Day football classic, bringing together Clemson, Southeastern Conference co-champions, and the strong eleven from Boston College. Both teams completed their 1939 schedules with only one defeat. The stadium seats 45,000.

Sports Mirror

Today a Year Ago

Harold (Jug) McSpaden won $10,000 Miami open golf tourney, beating Henry Picard by one stroke with 72-hole total of 275.

Five Years Age

World champion St. Louis Cardinals declared ten percent dividend on 1934 profits amounting to $100,000, three quarters of which went to President Sam Breadon.

Di Maggio Leading Batter

CHICAGO, Dec. 18 (AP)—Just in case the fans cannot agree on a successor to Babe Ruth as baseball's hitting king, one Joe Di Maggio of the New York Yankees apparently will do very nicely until someone better come along.

That "someone better" will have to be very good to take the honors from "Jolting Joe" according to the official American League batting records for 1939, released today. For the young Italian-American outfield star from San Francisco had such a brilliant season that he amply fulfilled promise of edging right alongside such diamond greats as Ruth, Tris Speaker and Ty Cobb.

Leader Hit .381

Di Maggio wound up the campaign with a batting average of .381 in 120 games, winning the league championship by a margin of 21 points from Jimmy Foxx of Boston's Red Sox, who set the pace in 1938. Foxx hit .360 the past season for runner-up honors.

Di Maggio hit 30 homers and for 310 total bases during the season. Foxx, however, won the home run title for the year, getting 35 circuit clouts, followed by Hank Greenberg of Detroit with 33. Buddy Lewis of Washington led in triples, with 16, while Red Rolfe of New York made the most doubles, 46. Ted Williams, Boston freshman, was high in total bases, with 344.

Rolfe High

Rolfe was high in hits, making 213, a dozen up on the total notched the year before by Joe Vosmik of Boston. Rolfe also set the pace in runs scored—139. George Washington Case, with 51 stolen bases, had no competition for honors in that department, while "Iron Mike" Kreevich of Chicago led in sacrifices with 22.

Following Di Maggio and Foxx in the batting standings were Bob Johnson of Philadelphia, .338; Hal Trosky, Cleveland, .335; Charlie Keller, the sensational New York youngster, .334; Rolfe, with .329; Ted Williams, .327; Ken Keltner, Cleveland and Charlie Gehringer, Detroit, each at .325.

Red Sox Lead Teams

The Boston Red Sox retained their team batting laurels, but sagged eight points to .291 from their 1938 figure. In second place was New York, with a mark of .287. New York smashed 166 homers in 1939 for the best total in the league, eight less than their 1938 total.

The league batting average in 1939 was off two points, with a grand average of .279 as against .281 in 1938. There were 6,581 runs scored in 1938 as against 6,404 in the past season. Total hits counted 11,866 in 1939 as compared to 11,935 in 1938.

Purple Ice Dates

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass. (AP)—For the first time in history, a Little Three team will meet a Big Three representative in hockey when Williams plays Harvard at Boston, Feb. 14, in the opening game of a home-and-home series.

The Harvard game is one of a nine-game schedule announced by Graduate Manager A. V. Osterhout.

The schedule:

Jan. 8—Middlebury; 10—Dartmouth at Hanover, N. H.; 13—Colby; 17—Union; 20—Norwich.
Feb. 10—Boston College; 14—Harvard at Boston; 24—Army at West Point.
March 2—Hamilton at Clinton.

Crimson Polo Results

Harvard's polo team dropped its first game of the season, 13 to 15, Saturday night, in an exhibition match with local players. The Crimson freshmen built up a reputation in one night by defeating Fairview 9 to 6 in one of the best demonstrations of freshman skill ever seen in Boston.

College Swimming

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 16

Trinity 55, Boston U. 20.
Williams 58½, Worcester Poly. 16½.
Yale 43, Alumni 23.
Columbia Varsity 46, Columbia Alumni 29.

College Wrestling

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 16

Lafayette 16, Columbia 14.
Illinois 26, Illinois State Normal 8.
Harvard 24, Tufts 8.

Pro Football

By the Associated Press

At Los Angeles: Los Angeles Bulldogs 56, St. Louis Gunners 14.

Sports Around the Hub

Williams Is Boston's Batting Hero

Jimmy "Double-X" Foxx's 35 home runs topped the American League last season and his .360 batting average was second only to Yankee Joe Di Maggio, but lanky young Ted Williams was the slugging hero of Boston baseball today. Though handicapped by the usual pressure of the first-year hitter, the Red Sox right fielder piled up 344 total bases for a brilliant leadership. To reach the peak, he had to outdistance such experienced batsmen as Hank Greenberg, Bob Johnson, Red Rolfe, and George McQuinn, along with Foxx and Di Maggio. Williams also batted .327 for the year, a figure respectable enough to rank him seventh among regulars.

Seven Red Sox batters scaled the .300 level. Behind Foxx and Williams were Bobby Doerr at .318, Doc Cramer at .311, Manager Joe Cronin at .308 and Boze Berger at an even .300. As a team, the Sox out-hit the Yankees by three percentage points, but the New Yorkers scored 77 more runs. The total bases were New York 2,388; Boston 2,316.

♪ ♪ ♪

Tufts College announced an eight-game 1940 football schedule over the week end. Bowdoin gets the opening date on Sept. 28 and the game will be played at Brunswick, Maine. Middlebury will be met on Oct, 5, Bates on the 12th, Brown at Providence on the 19th, Williams at Williamstown on the 26th, Northeastern at Brookline on Nov. 2, New Hampshire on the 9th and Mass. State on the 23rd.

♪ ♪ ♪

Harvard's wrestling and squash teams scored impressive triumphs over the week end. The matmen floored Tufts varsity by an unexpected 24 to 8 margin. The Crimson won six of the eight matches. Harvard's squash varsity registered a 3-to-2 win over an alumni team which included five former national champions.

♪ ♪ ♪

Boston University's basketball five won a thrilling one-point battle with Harvard. A foul basket in the final 30 seconds of play gave the Terriers the edge, 40 to 39. In another local college contest, Colby took Northeastern, 40 to 23.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Boston College football squad departed for North Andover this afternoon, where it will remain in Champion Hall until leaving for Dallas and their Cotton Bowl test with Clemson. Coach Frank Leahy is hoping that favorable weather will allow outdoor work during the week.

♪ ♪ ♪

First Christmas cards arrived in this office from Duffy Lewis, popular secretary of the Bees, and Red Dutton, dynamic leader of the New York Americans.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sam Snead, who was out of action during most of the 1939 golfing campaign, signaled his winter rivals that he is ready by that impressive triumph in the Miami Open. The Virginian will be the "man to beat" in all future tourneys.

Pirates in 32 Games

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 18 (AP)—The Pittsburgh Pirates of the National Professional Baseball League, have announced a 32-game spring training schedule for 1940, opening March 14 at San Bernadino, Calif., against the American League Philadelphia Athletics.

The Pirates will play in 23 cities in nine states and the long training trip will be given an international touch by a dip into Mexico for a game with the Athletics March 31 at Hermosillo, Sonora. The Pirates will meet the Athletics 13 times, the American League White Sox 10 times and the National League Chicago Cubs three times.

Football Veteran

NORFOLK,, Va. (AP) — Buck Miles, grizzled tackle on the Norfolk Club of the Dixie Pro League, completed 23 consecutive seasons of football Dec. 17.

A big kid with skillet-like hands, Buck launched his career with the Berkely School team the year the Philadelphia Phillies won the National League baseball pennant, then played for Maury High here and at Virginia Tech before entering the pro ranks.

"I just love to play football, that's all," he explained.

Even Game

STELLA, Neb. (AP)—The Stella and Brownsville high school reserve basketball teams battled to a 4-to-4 tie in a regulation game, played one extra period that found the score knotted at 6-6, then played two more extra periods without a score.

They decided to settle matters by having the players of both teams take one shot each from the foul line. But after each team sank three tosses everybody decided to call it "quits."

Exhibition Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 17

Wichita Thurstons 47, Newkirk, Okla., Flyers 17.
Wichita Universals 39, Cullison, Kan., All Stars 27.
Union Wire Rope 39, Phillips "66" 33 (overtime).
St. Louis 49, Cleveland Chiros 38.

College Hockey

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 16

Yale 8, Alumni 0.
Dartmouth 4, M. I. T. 1.

College Football

By the Associated Press

Result Dec. 16

At Honolulu: College of the Pacific 19, University of Hawaii 6.

Eskie Clark in Hub

Henry W. (Eskie) Clark, Athletic Director of Lafayette; Cliff Gallagher, wrestling coach at Lafayette, and Ed Wachter, advisory coach of Lafayette basketball, invaded Boston last night. An informal gathering of ex-Harvard coaches is planned for some 30 or 40.

Hamilton Hockey Team Scheduled For Lake Placid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLINTON, N. Y.—Seven home games and participation in the Lake Placid championships Jan. 1-3 are listed in a Hamilton College hockey schedule announced by David S. Connell, manager.

St. Lawrence and Duquesne are new opponents replacing Army and Massachusetts State. Springfield and Victoria are also missing, but may be scheduled later.

At Placid, the Continentals are slated to tackle Cornell in the opening round of a tourney that will bring together M. I. T., St. Lawrence, Colgate, Union, Middlebury, and Williams as other entries.

Hamilton's home games will all be played in the Sage Building, a huge indoor natural ice rink built in 1922. A highlight will be the Union game slated to be played Feb. 2 before a winter carnival crowd of over 400 guests.

The Continentals, coached by Albert I. Prettyman, are expected to put a strong team on the ice. Bolstered by 12 returning lettermen under Capt. Murray Gardner, Watertown, the squad donned skates Tuesday for the first time this winter.

The schedule:

Jan. 6—St. Lawrence; 12—Duquesne; 20—Middlebury.
Feb. 2—Union; 7—Colgate; 24—Cornell.
Mar. 2—Williams.

Iowa Gridders Earn $9,700 in Salaries

DES MOINES, Iowa (AP)—Working as janitors and laborers, University of Iowa football players received $9,700 in salaries from the institution's funds in the 1938-39 school year, publication of the state government's annual payroll showed.

Annual earnings reported for the players ranged from $42.90, received by Guard Max Hawkins, to $440.10, collected by Charles W Tollefson. Both lads, who were guards on the team, worked as laborers.

Nile C. Kinnick, all-America halfback, collected $75.90 and Capt. Erwin Prasse, an end, received $79.20 for janitor work.

The salary list was made public by Iowa printer David K. Brown. More than 40 football names were listed in the tabulation.

Brooklyn Exhibitions

NEW YORK (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers announce they will play a nine-game spring exhibition series with the Yankees next year, concluding with three games at Ebbets Field, April 12, 13, and 14.

Other games will be played at St. Petersburg, Fla., March 13; Clearwater, Fla., March 20; Owensboro, Ky., April 8; Louisville, April 9; either Ashland, Ky., Portsmouth, Ohio or Huntington, W. Va., April 10 and Lynchburg, Va., April 11.

College Polo

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 16

Squadron A (New York) 16, Princeton 12.
Cornell 18, 112th Field Artillery 13.

Headed Local Players

Wide World

PHILADELPHIA—Les Lowry, captain of the Boston team, shown at the United States Table Tennis tournament here. Boston placed sixth, tied with Detroit.

Olympics Take League Lead; Play St. Hyacinthe Sunday

Provincial Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
*Boston	8	5	2	47	49	23
Lachine	8	5	5	63	55	21
St. Hyacinthe	9	5	1	74	65	19
Sherbrooke	9	6	1	70	47	19
Verdun	6	6	3	52	47	15
Valleyfield	6	8	2	54	57	14
Quebec	4	9	3	52	59	11
Shawinigan	5	11	1	44	77	11

*Boston gets four points for win in Canada.

Result Dec. 16

Boston 3, Sherbrooke 2.

Results Dec. 17

Boston 3, Sherbrooke 1.
Shawinigan 3, Lachine 2.
Valleyfield 7, St. Hyacinthe 3.

Games This Week

Tuesday: Valleyfield at St. Hyacinthe; Verdun at Sherbrooke.
Wednesday: Valleyfield at Lachine.
Thursday: Sherbrooke at Shawinigan; Lachine at Verdun.
Friday: Sherbrooke at Quebec.
Sunday: St. Hyacinthe at Boston; Valleyfield at Sherbrooke; Shawinigan at Verdun.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Back in first place in the Provincial Hockey League both for the second Monday in a row and the second time in three years, the Boston Olympics today sat back to await the arrival of the St. Hyacinthe Gaels next Sunday afternoon, Dec. 24, for the usual two-game series. The second contest will be played Tuesday night, Dec. 26.

In the interim, however, the Olympics may find themselves pushed down from their lofty perch, through no fault of their own, for the Canadians play more games during the week. Second-place Lachine can by taking its two games from Sherbrooke and Verdun go ahead of the locals by two points, while Sherbrooke, which lost twice to the Olympics over the week end by scores of 3-2 and 3-1, could even jump ahead of Lachine by winning its four games this week.

High Scorers

Whatever happens, the Gaels will not be able to catch the O's as they play only one game before coming to Boston. Should the Boston team be able to beat the Canadian in both games, it would remain at the top of the league.

The Canadians will bring to the Hub their high-scoring forward line of Gordie Poirier and the Lemay brothers, Albert and Tony, who are in the process of establishing an amateur scoring record in the Province. This line will test the Olympics' highly-regarded defense to the utmost, and the other Canadian teams will be watching the results to see if the locals have any better success in stopping the Gaels than they did. As one Sherbrooke player said in the dressing room following yesterday's game at the Garden, "I'll believe the Olympics are good if they can handle the Lemays and Poirier."

Record Crowds

Be that as it may, the Olympics have already done the incredible. They have taken two doubleheaders in a row from their Canadians rivals—last week's double win was their first in history. Their record crowd for this season of 13,720 Saturday night was exceeded Sunday by a crowd of 14,873, which totalled 28,593 for the two games—another record for the club. And last, they are undefeated in their last six games, and have won their last four.

Bring on those Gaels!

'Pic Points

There were three good goalies on the ice in the two games just concluded here—Moon and Frazier for the Olympics, and Connie Dion for the Red Raiders. All three gave exceptionally good exhibitions.

♪ ♪ ♪

Archie Wilcox, the former Bruins defense star who managed Sherbrooke two years ago and Valleyfield last year into the Allan Cup playdowns, has been released by the Verdun club, which has won only four of 16 starts, reports from Canada say. It would be just like Archie to catch on with St. Hyacinthe, which is now without a coach.

♪ ♪ ♪

Jack Forsey, the Raiders' clever right wing, impressed tremendously. Forsey played the past three years with the Earls Court Rangers in England. The year before, he was with the Kimberly Dynamiters, Allan Cup champions.

♪ ♪ ♪

Cal Bastarache and Charlie Tourville were a couple of iron men on defense. Both played the full 60 minutes Saturday night, and Tourville came off only during the last eight minutes of Sunday's game as Coach Clint Benedict put on four forwards to try to erase the O's 3-0 lead.

♪ ♪ ♪

Moon missed a shutout by less than four minutes yesterday. Forsey scored for the Raiders at 16:43 of the final period.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Olympics are a smarter team this year in clearing from their own zone when short-handed. Ty Anderson, the newcomer from Swampscott, is a welcome addition at defense. Incidentally, in 15 games Ty has spent just two minutes in the penalty box.

British Soccer and Rugby

LONDON (AP)—Soccer games played in the United Kingdom Dec. 16 resulted as follows:

South A

Arsenal 5, Southend 1
Charlton 5, Watford 1
Clapton 1, West Ham 6
Crystal P. 4, Millwall 1
Norwich 5, Tottenham 2

South B

Aldershot 3, Southampton 0
Bournemouth 2, Chelsea 2
Fulham 2, Brentford 4
Portsmouth 1, Reading 2
Queens Park 3, Brighton 2

Southwestern

Bristol C. 1, Plymouth 0.
Newport C. 0, Bristol R. 1
Swansea 4, Cardiff 0
Torquay 5, Swindon 1

Northeastern

Middlesbro 8, Darlington 1.

Midland

Birmingham 2, Walsall 1
Leicteseer 3, Luton 3
Northampton 1, Wolverhampton 2
West Bromwich 3, Coventry 1

Exhibition Games

Accrington 7, Oldham 1.
Blackburn 0, Everton 6.
Bury 5, Blackpool 3.
Barnsley 2, Bradford 3.
Bolton 3, Army Eleven 3.
Bradford C. 3, Rotherham 2.
Burnley 6, Manchester City 2.
Carlisle 2, Newcastle 5.
Chesterfield 1, Halifax 1.
Chester 3, Bury 4.
Crewe 3, Shrewsbury 1.
Doncaster 2, Huddersfield 2.
Grimsby 5, Leeds 5.
Hull 4, Notts C. 5.
Liverpool 0, Preston 1.
Manchester U. 1, Sheffield U. 2.
New Brighton 2, Southport 3.
Notts Forest 6, Stockport 0.
Port Vale 1, West Bromwich 4.
Rochdale 2, Tranmere 0.
Sheffield W. 1, Stoke 2.
South Shields 5, Hartlepool 1.
Wrexham 1, Wellington 2.
York 3, Lincoln 3.

Scottish West

Airdrie 1, Patrick 2
Ayr 2, St. Mirren 3
Celtic 1, Third Lanark 2.
Morton 1, Hamilton 2.
Motherwell 5, Dumbarton 1
Queen of South 4, Kilmarnock 2
Queens Park 1, Clyde 1
Rangers 2, Albion 1

Scottish East

Arbroath 9, Hibernian 0
Dundee 5, Kings Park 0
Dunfermline 2, Alloa 4
East Fife 9, Stenhousemuir 3
Falkirk 5, Raith 0
Hearts 3, Aberdeen 2.
St. Bernards 4, Dundee U. 2
St. Johnston 3, Cowdenbeath 0

Irish League

Ards 7, Larne 1.
Ballymena 2, Linfield 1.
Celtic 0, Portadown 0.
Cliftonville 1, Coleraine 2.
Derry City 2, Distillery 1.
Glenavon 2, Newry Town 0.
Glentoran 5, Bangor 1.

English Rugby Union

Guy's Hospital 16, Wasps 8.
Harlequins 8, Army Fifteen 10.
Old Paulines 5, London Irish-Welsh 13.
Rosslyn Park 28, St. Bart's Hospital 3.
Aberavon 6, Swansea 8.
Bedford 15, Northampton 0.
Bristol 28, Army Fifteen 0.
Cardiff 40, Cross Keys 3.
Coventry 8, Moseley 8.
Ebbw Vale 6, Newport 8.
Gloucester 3, Bridgend 3.
Llanelly 3, Neath 3.
Torquay 15, Army Fifteen 6.
Portsmouth Services 3, St. Mary's Hospital 14.

College Basketball

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 16

Michigan 41, Notre Dame 39.
Santa Clara 36, U. C. L. A. 22.
Springfield 50, Pratt 45.
Arnold 48, Trenton Teachers 42.
Ohio State 64, Wooster 35.
Rochester 51, Toronto 19.
Oklahoma A. and M. 36, City College of New York 24.
Bates 40, Worcester Tech 26.
Duke 59, Hampden-Sydney 28.
Wayne 34, Iowa 30.
Michigan State 52, Washington State 44.
Yale 66, Trinity 36.
Arkansas 49, Pittsburgh Kan. Teach. 42.
Bucknell 44, Penn State 37.
Muhlenberg 62, Washington College 36.
St. Francis (Pa.) 39, Millersville Tea. 36.
Cornell 47, Lafayette 26.
Minnesota 35, South Dakota U. 28.
Wittenberg 36, St. Joseph's 32.
Albright 41, Kutztown (Pa.) Teach. 30.
West Virginia 50, Bethany 29.
Northwestern 39, Pittsburgh 33.
Rutgers 60, Ursinus 55.
Oklahoma 57, Southern Methodist 32.
Ball State 36, Xavier (Cincinnati) 29.
Boston Univ. 40, Harvard 39.
Brown 44, Connecticut 36.
William and Mary 55, Norfolk Naval Traning Station 44.
Dartmouth 47, Fordham 40.
Princeton 52, Toledo 38.
Akron 34, Franklin (Ind.) 25.
Heidelberg 43, Fenn 39.
Mount Union 40, Dayton 29.
Western Kentucky 40, St. Ambrose 33.
Chicago 52, Armour Tech 27.
Tarkio 33, Northern Illinois Teach. 21.
Beloit 39, Monmouth 34.
Marquette 41, Wisconsin 28.
West Liberty 43, Hiram 36.
Grinnell 47, Coe 35.
Missouri 54, St. Louis 45.
Geneva 50, Oberlin 47.
Montana 34, Idaho 33.
Detroit 53, Western Ontario 30.
L. I. Univ. 56, Oregon 55 (overtime).
Cincinnati 39, Kentucky 30.
Penn A. C. 39, Temple 38.
Baltimore 43, Western Maryland 22.
Texas Christian 38, Centenary 29.
Lehigh 39, Stevens 30.
Oregon State 41, Utah State 39.
Gonzaga 46, Central Wash. 35.

Senators Drill Feb. 15

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP)—Advance guard of Washington Senators in their annual training trip to Orlando, Fla., will be 18 rookies, Pitchers Joe Krakauskas and First Baseman Jimmy Wasdell, who will report there Feb. 15, President Clark Griffith announces.

The rookies are Catchers Jake Early and Al Evans, Pitchers Fred Byram, James Dean, Paul German, Sidney Hudson, Ricky Jacobs, William Kennedy, Walter Masterson, Louis Thurman, Gilbert Torres, Almon Williams and Early Wynn, Infielders Sherrard Robertson, John Sanford and James Vernon, and Outfielders Jack Gedeon and Roberto Ortiz.

Packers Not to Move

GREEN BAY, Wis., Dec. 18 (AP)—Rumors that Green Bay Packers, National Pro Football League champions, would be transferred to a larger city, specifically Milwaukee, were dismissed with jeers yesterday by President Lee H. Joannes.

"Definitely not—in capital letters," Joannes declared.

"We intend never to leave this city as long as we have the support of local fans. The Packers are a Green Bay institution and would lose much prestige and thousands of followers by moving. Anyway, a big place, like Milwaukee, probably wouldn't support us the way this town does."

Indians Pick Ft. Myers

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Cleveland Indians will train next spring at Ft. Myers, Fla., Vice-President C. C. Slapnicka announced today.

Slapnicka, after conferring with President Alva Bradley, said Ft. Myers was chosen over Miami, Fla. "I think Ft. Myers is better suited to our needs," he said.

Until four years ago, the Philadelphia Athletics trained at Ft. Myers for 11 springs. The Indians were left without a workout site when New Orleans of the Southern Association recently ended its affiliation with them.

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Basketball Campaign Well Under Way—Winner in Florida Golf Nine Under Par

Nation's Top-Flight Cage Teams Now Barnstorming

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—Although the nation's top-flight college basketball teams hardly could wait for the football season to end before they opened their early-season barnstorming tours, about the only thing they have shown so far is that last season's leaders probably will be up near the top again.

If you don't remember, the No. 1 team of the 1939 season was the University of Oregon, which won the Pacific Coast Conference title then went on to capture the National Collegiate A. A. championship, beating Ohio State in the final play-off game.

Big Ten Champion

Ohio State was the Big Ten champion and is rated a top contender this season. Oregon's Webfoots, whose conference campaign will not begin until next month, already have suffered one setback on an eastern tour, losing a 56-55 overtime decision to Long Island University in Madison Square Garden Saturday night. Previously they had beaten the Gaylords of Bogalusa, La., and they still have a long trip ahead of them.

Other sectional winners last spring were Dartmouth in the Eastern League, Drake and Oklahoma Aggies in the Missouri Valley Conference, Texas in the Southwest Conference, Colorado in the Rocky Mountain Big Seven and New Mexico Aggies in the Border Conference. Carnegie Tech and Georgetown tied for first place in the now-defunct Eastern Conference, and Missouri and Oklahoma in the Big Six. Kentucky won the Southeastern Conference title tournament after Alabama topped the regular season standings, while Clemson and Wake Forest played similar roles in the Southern Conference.

Alabama Wins Two

Only in the two Southern circuits have any conference games been played so far this winter. Alabama again jumped into the forefront in the Southeastern last week by defeating Florida twice. Kentucky provided the early-season surprise by losing a 30-39 decision to the University of Cincinnati. Mississippi has won three non-Conference games, Tennessee one and Auburn split decisions with Spring Hill.

In the Southern Conference, Davidson conquered V. M. I. 32-31, but lost to Richmond, 33-32. Clemson's defending champions get a good test this week against Kentucky, but they will be hampered for a while because their star, Banks McFadden, is busy preparing for the Cotton Bowl football game. Duke, North Carolina and Richmond appear to be other standout teams.

Dartmouth Strong

Reviewing the prospects by sections, on the basis of uncertain early returns, this is how the coming campaign appears to shape up.

East: Dartmouth, winner of three straight, is favored to retain its Eastern League honors, but Princeton, Yale, and Cornell all have shown enough strength to make a race of it. Princeton's Tigers already have beaten such teams as Rutgers, Colgate and Toledo.

Long Island, which hung up its 40th straight victory and its sixth of the season by beating Oregon, looks like the leading "independent" but such teams as New York University, St. John's of Brooklyn, Rhode Island State, Brown, Villanova and LaSalle of Philadelphia should give the Blackbirds a run for the honors.

Michigan May Win

Midwest: Ohio State has trimmed two early-season rivals, but Michigan, on the basis of Saturday's 41-39 decision over Notre Dame, may turn out to be the best of the Big Ten. Northwestern, conqueror of Washington State and Pittsburgh in intersectional games, may be in there and Illinois and Indiana are expected to be somewhere near the top. The conference campaign opens Jan. 6.

Missouri and Oklahoma opened their campaigns Saturday by beating St. Louis and Southern Methodist, respectively, and are expected to make the pace in the Big Six. Iowa State, switching to a fast-breaking offense, has won five games already. Kansas, always a title factor, trimmed the Oklahoma Aggies, who then came East to beat City College of New York, but the Jayhawks turned around and lost to Warrensburg (Mo.) Teachers.

Smaller Colleges

A lot of small college teams may turn out to be better than any of the major conference outfits in the Midwest. Warrensburg is one. Others include Loyola and De Paul of Chicago, Bradley Tech and Toledo as well as such better-known colleges as Marquette and Notre Dame.

Southwest: With so many good teams scattered through the southwest, it is hard to pick a winner until the conference race gets under way early in January. So far Texas and Rice have piled up some impressive scores in pre-season games against smaller colleges, while other Southwest Conference teams have had their troubles. New Mexico Aggies, off to a flying start with triumphs over West Texas Teachers and Loyola of Los Angeles, again look good in the Border Conference.

Rocky Mountain

Rocky Mountain Big Seven: Colorado's defending champions trimmed Colorado Mines twice over the week end, but other Mountain States teams have fared badly. Denver lost three games in the midlands last week, Utah State dropped a pair of decisions to Oregon State and Colorado State broke even with Kansas State.

Pacific Coast: Coast Conference teams apparently just picked up their uniforms and started East. Besides Oregon and Oregon State, Washington State lost two games in the Midwest, 29-41 to Northwestern and 44-52 to Michigan State. Idaho and Montana divided a pair of tune-up games. U. C. L. A., an early starter in the Southern Division, has been beaten twice.

With the big double-headers at New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, White Plains, N. Y., and other points as the main attractions, the intersectional schedule for the coming week is bigger than ever. Oregon and Oklahoma A. and M., turn back toward the Midwest, while Washington State, Stanford, Southern California and Michigan hit the eastward trail: Tulane and Duke open northern tours and Princeton, Pittsburgh and Carnegie Tech go into the Midwest.

'Busy Blocker' —By Pap'

JIMMY THOMASON
-ALL SEASON LONG THE TEXAS AGGIES' BIG BLOCKER CLEARED THE PATH FOR JOHN KIMBROUGH
A BLOCKING BACK - YOU ALSO BLOCK THE PATH TO THE GOAL LINE
RESULT: JOHN KIMBROUGH WAS VOTED ALL-AMERICA HONORS WHILE THOMASON WAS ALMOST COMPLETELY OVERLOOKED
A GREAT DEFENSIVE PLAYER
AS TULANE MOST LIKELY WILL FIND OUT IN THE SUGAR BOWL GAME
PAP'
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The Sugar Bowl football game may not yet match the Rose Bowl contest in prestige, but the New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association took a huge step in that direction when it snared the Texas Aggies and Tulane for its New Year's Day feature.

The Aggies, undefeated and untied in 10 games, moved into the No. 1 spot in the Associated Press poll of sports writers and editors during the late weeks of the season when Tennessee was struggling to protect its perfect record against comparatively weak opposition. It must have been a bit of a shock to the Rose Bowl promoters when the Aggies snapped up the Sugar Bowl bid without waiting to see whether or not a bid from the Coast was forthcoming.

The Aggies showed plenty of strength, offensively and defensively, when they ground out 198 points, while giving up only 18 points in a schedule that included Santa Clara, Villanova, Southern Methodist, Baylor, Arkansas, Texas Christian, Rice, Centenary, Oklahoma Aggies and Texas.

One of the amazing angles of the Aggies' success this season has been their defense against forward passing. They successfully throttled every air attack, really something when you consider that Southwestern teams just about top the nation in passing.

Against Tulane in the Sugar Bowl, the Texans will be facing no soft touch. The Greenies are rated one of the nation's real powerhouse teams. Tulane went through the season without suffering a defeat, the only mark on its otherwise perfect record a 14-14 tie which North Carolina managed to gain through a late game wild and woolly passing splurge.

The Greenies were content to get by on sheer power most of the season, but in the Louisiana State game they cut loose with a barrage of forward passes that snowed the Tigers under. The team is unusually big and in most positions three deep in manpower

—Pap'

Lou Little Says Engineers May Bring Foot Back to Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 18—Civil engineers, with their sextants and their lines, may bring the foot back into football next year.

That was the hint of Lou Little, Columbia's head coach, and his guess is better than an average one because Little, in addition to being the president of the American Football Coaches' Association, is also chairman of the Coaches' Rules Committee which, at the annual meeting in Los Angeles on Dec. 28, 29 and 30, will make recommendations to the Football Rules Committee of which Walter R. Okeson is chairman. In the past three weeks, Little has been receiving replies from coaches all over the country to questionnaires mailed out asking for suggestions on the rules.

Leaves for Los Angeles

Little will leave for Los Angeles tomorrow and will see his third Rose Bowl game on Jan. 1 in Pasadena. It will be his first as a spectator, however. On Jan. 1, 1917, Little played tackle for Pennsylvania against Oregon in the Pasadena classic. On Jan. 1, 1934, the Columbia team he had coached defeated Stanford in the Rose Bowl.

College football fans, who saw the most spectacular and interesting football on record during the past fall, will see virtually the same game next year, but with tactics better conceived and better executed, Little believes.

But one 1940 development may be a real revival of field-goal kicking even though the goal posts are left on the end lines, 10 yards behind the goal lines, as at present.

Special Goal Posts

The answer may be to put the engineers to work on the project of providing a set of goal posts on the end lines which, from a mean point on the playing field will present substantially the same target for a kicker from the 15- or 20-yard line as would goal posts of the present specifications on the goal line. That will mean widening the posts and dropping the crossbar, the new dimensions to be determined by engineering computations and actual kicking tests.

"Nearly everyone agrees," said Little, "that the posts on the goal lines are a direct hindrance to the offense. They act as a twelfth man for the defense when the ball is put in play near them. Forward-pass receivers can't operate freely near the posts.

"The suggestion has been made to widen the posts and to drop the bar so that the real target from the point at which the average field-goal attempt is made will be substantially the same as if the present posts were on the goal line. To take care of trajectory, as well as accuracy, the bar might be dropped. Thus field-goal kicking would be encouraged without the hazard and inconvenience of the posts on the goal line. If the engineers can work out that, as they probably can, this change will come in for considerable discussion at the Los Angeles meeting."

Leafs Hold League Lead Over Bruins

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Toronto	9	3	3	44	24	21
Boston	8	4	3	39	27	19
Rangers	5	3	7	32	22	17
Canadiens	7	5	2	40	33	16
Chicago	6	7	1	28	44	13
Detroit	4	9	3	27	45	11
Americans	4	12	1	33	48	9

Results Dec. 16

Rangers 4, Canadiens 2.
Toronto 5, Americans 1.

Results Dec. 17

Toronto 4, Americans 1.
Rangers 0, Detroit 0, overtime.
Boston 4, Chicago 2.

By the Associated Press

As long as the Toronto Maple Leafs have a jack-in-the-box like Regis (Pep) Kelly to spring on their opponents in the National Hockey League, there doesn't seem much reason for Toronto to worry.

Regis popped up last night with hockey's most famous gag, the "hat trick," and shellacked the already well-coated New York Americans, 4-1.

For two periods, the game was a standoff at a goal apiece; then Kelly burst forth like a character out of a story book with three in the final chapter.

Scored Three Goals

The veteran rightwinger slashed home his first marker early in the period and added his other two in the final minute of play.

His performance brought the Leafs their second victory in two nights over the Americans and enabled them to stay ahead of the onrushing Boston Bruins, who pummeled the Chicago Black Hawks, 4-2, last night.

This was the 12th consecutive triumph of the Bruins over the Hawks in a two-season stretch. A last-period flurry also decided this contest.

Bruins Forge Ahead

Tied at 2-2 through six minutes of the third stanza, the Bruins forged ahead on a goal by Gordon Pettinger and clinched it on a subsequent score by Flash Hollett.

Meanwhile, the New York Rangers and Detroit Red Wings battled to their second-straight tie, a 0-0 affair at Detroit. They had played to a 2-2 draw in New York Thursday. Last night, neither could get going. It was the seventh tie in 15 games for the Rangers.

Sam Snead Edges McSpaden To Win $10,000 Miami Open

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 18 (AP)—Sam Snead headed back home today after travelling four times around the course in 271 strokes, just nine under par, to win $2,500 top prize in the Miami open, the year's final golf tournament.

Two strokes off the pace going into the final round, the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., pro hit his stride yesterday and tied the course record with a six-below-par 64 and breezed home two shots in front of Harold (Jug) McSpaden, the Winchester rifle from Boston.

McSpaden Rallied

Snead's burst of sub-par golf, his second in two years (he won the Miami open in 1937 with a record 267) came when most of the early leaders were folding up.

McSpaden rallied heroically with a four-under-par 31 on the final 9 holes for his 67 and 72-hole 273, but the recovery came too late.

One by one, the other pace setters dropped from the running, and a comparative unknown, 28-year-old Bud Williamson of Fort Wayne, Ind., came up with his second 66 of the tournament for third place at 276. Another youngster, Ben Hogan of White Plains, N. Y., finished with a 68 and 277 for fourth place, a stroke in front of National Open Champion Byron Nelson.

McSpaden earned $1,250, Williamson $1,000, Hogan $750 and Nelson $600.

Nelson Won Trophy

Ed Oliver of Hornell, N. Y.; Gene Kunes of Philadelphia, and E. J. (Dutch) Harrison of Little Rock, Ark., tied for sixth place at 279, each collecting $400.

Nelson picked up enough points to beat out Henry Picard, the P. G. A. king, for the Harry Vardon Trophy, emblematic of the year's professional supremacy. Nelson finished with 473 points to Picard's 461. Snead wound up third with 345.

Although Picard won only $100 in the final tournament, a 282-score for a 14th place tie, he still finished as the year's top purse winner with $10,303. Snead moved up to second with $9,712 and Ralph Guldahl, whose 281 earned him $100, was third at $9,477. Nelson was fourth with $9,444.

Final 72-hole scores of the leaders follow:

Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., 207—64—271.
Harold McSpaden, Boston, Mass., 206—67—273.
Bud Williamson, Ft. Wayne, Ind., 210—66—276.
Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., 209—68—277.
Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, 205—73—278.
E. L. Harrison, Little Rock, Ark., 208—71—279.
Ed Oliver, Hornell, N. Y., 211—68—279.
Gene Kunes, Philadelphia, 207—72—279.
Denny Shute, Coral Gables, Fla., 208—72—280.
Tommy Armour, Boca Raton, Fla., 208—72—280.
Ralph Guldahl, Coral Gables, Fla., 207—74—281.
Art Clark, Uniontown, Pa., 213—68—281.
Clayton Heafner, Linville, N. C., 209—72—281.
Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., 211—71—282.
Tony Manero, Peabody, Mass., 215—67—282.
Johnny Bulla, Chicago, 212—71—283.
Johnny Revolta, Chicago, 212—71—283.
Jimmy Hines, New York, 215—68—283.
Dick Metz, Chicago, 210—73—283.
Jimmy Thomson, Chicopee, Mass., 214—70—284.
Herman Keiser, Springfield, Mo., 216—68—284.
Vic Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., 214—70—284.
Jimmy McHale, Saranac, N. Y., 218—66—284.
Horton Smith, Oak Park, Ill., 217—67—284.

Vardon Trophy Won by Nelson

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 18 (AP)—Byron Nelson, national open champion, forged ahead of Henry Picard, P. G. A. titleholder, in the $10,000 Miami open golf tournament today, final tournament of 1939, to win the Harry Vardon Trophy, emblematic of the year's professional supremacy.

The final point standings:

Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, 473
Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., 461
Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., 345
Ralph Guldahl, Madison, N. J., 334
Dick Metz, Chicago, 331.
Harold McSpaden, Boston, 264
Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., 223
E. J. Harrison, Little Rock, Ark., 202
Horton Smith, Chicopee, Mass., 192
Denny Shute, Huntington, W. Va., 176
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., 162
Victor Ghezzi, Deal, N. J., 146
Craig Wood, New York, 145
Harry Cooper, Chicago, 144
Jimmy Thomson, Chicopee, Mass., 132
Jimmy Hines, New York, 120
Gene Sarazen, East Brookfield, Conn., 108
Ed Dudley, Philadelphia, 103.

Single Toss Wins Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Tut Imlay of California only threw one forward pass in his long football career but that single toss won an East-West game.

It happened in the first Shrine game in 1925. When Imlay got the ball the East line swept in on him knowing that the little California back never passed.

But Imlay shot a perfect 25-yard pass to "Brick" Muller who ran 11 yards for the touchdown that gave the West a 7-to-0 victory.

Farewell Tour

Sonja Henie, on her farewell tour as head of an ice troupe opens at the New York Garden Jan. 15.

Newark Wins Championship

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 18 (AP)—An alert Newark Bears eleven defeated the Paterson Panthers, 27 to 7, yesterday, before a crowd of 16,500, to gain the American Professional Football Association championship.

The Bears split $3,266.81 in 23½ shares while the Panthers divided $2,177.88 among 22 shares.

The Bears, although on the short end of a 10-to-5 count in first downs, capitalized on every scoring opportunity. A blocked kick and two pass interceptions set up three of their touchdowns.

Warren Scores

The Panthers, the association's northern division winners, scored first when Lyn Warren, substitute back, plunged over from the one-yard line early in the second quarter after a 62-yard march. Eddie Barnes ran the ball over for the extra point.

Charley Ellor, substitute Bear end, blocked a kick shortly after the kickoff, caught the ball on the 20 and went to the nine before being stopped. Butch Stolfa tossed a pass over the goal line to Dick Schweidler for the touchdown.

The Bears took over the lead shortly after the last half got underway. A pass from Johnny Long to Charley Heileman reached the 10-yard line, and Rudy Choborda ran around right end to score standing up.

59-Yard Pass Play

A pass interception by Joe Zeller, Newark guard, on his 40, paved the way for the next score, Stolfa passing to Schweidler on a play that covered 59 yards for a touchdown.

Choborda scored again in the final minutes when he dashed through center for 19 yards and a touchdown.

Heileman made good two place kicks and Choborda one for Newark's points after touchdown.

Line-ups:

Paterson		Newark
Cox, le		Heileman, le
Sadusky, lt		Armstrong, lt
Monica, lg		Raizik, lg
Baltzell, c		Otlowski, c
Powers, rg		Zeller, rg
Katalinas, rt		Berardelli, rt
Tatum, re		Apolskis, re
Barnes, qb		Stolfa, qb
Feathers, lhb		Long, lhb
Warwick, rhb		Schweidler, rhb
Allen, fb		Choborda fb

Score by periods:

Paterson	0	7	0	0—7
Newark	0	7	14	6—27

Paterson scoring: Touchdown, Warren (sub for Feathers); point from try after touchdown, Barnes (Rushing).
Newark scoring: Touchdowns, Schweidler 2; Choborda 2; points from tries after touchdown, Heileman 2 (place kicks; Choborda (place kick).
Referee Earl Gray; umpire, Eddie Tryon; field judge, Charles Malley; head linesman, Dinny Smith.

Picard Ends Year Top Money Winner

MIAMI, Fla., Dec. 18 (AP)—Henry Picard, P. G. A. champion, won only $600 in the $10,000 Miami open golf tournament, but still he finished as the year's leading money earner with $10,303 Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., moved into second place with the $2,500 purse he won today for a total of $9,712.

The leaders in the final standings were:

Henry Picard, Hershey, Pa., $10.303.
Sam Snead, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., $9,712.
Ralph Guldahl, Coral Gables, Fla., $9,477.
Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, $9.444.
Dick Metz, Chicago, $8,675.
Harold McSpaden, Boston, $6,804.
E. J. Harrison, Little Rock, Ark., $5,750.
Ben Hogan, White Plains, N. Y., $5,600.
Denny Shuite, Huntington, W. Va., $5,325.
Horton Smith, Chicopee, Mass., $5,099.
Jimmy Thomson, Chicopee, Mass., $4,175.
Harry Cooper, Chicago, $3,250.
Gene Sarazen, East Brookfield, Conn., $2,775.
Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y., $2,713.
Johnny Revolta, Chicago, $2,595.
Lloyd Mangrum, Los Angeles, Calif., $2,375.
Felix Serafin, Scranton, Pa., $2,368.
Ed Dudley, Philadelphia, $2,337.
Craig Wood, New York, $2,196.
Jimmy Hines, New York, $2,175.
Victor Ghezzi, Deal N. J., $2,040.

Semi-Pro World Series At San Juan in 1940

NEW YORK (AP)—The 1940 semi-pro baseball World Series again will be played at San Juan, Puerto Rico, where the first successful series was staged last fall, Ray Dumont of Wichita, Kan., President of the National Semi-Pro Baseball Congress, announced.

If the Puerto Rican champions repeat their 1939 victory, the world series will be held in New York in 1941, Dumont said.

Last September, the Duncan (Okla.) Cementers, who won the United States semi-pro title, managed to win only two of six games against Guayama, Puerto Rican champions.

The 1939 United States entry will be decided in the sixth national championship tournament of the Semi-Pro Congress at Wichita, Aug. 16-28.

Tennessee Coaches to Pick Squad for Rose Bowl Game

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. Dec. 18 (AP)—Chairman N. W. Dougherty of the University of Tennessee Athletic Association said in a statement here that only members of the football squad "expected to make any kind of contribution to the game" would be taken to Pasadena, Calif., for the Rose Bowl game.

Dougherty also said the executive committee of the Association had voted not to send the band.

"For years it has been the universal custom of the Athletic Board to leave the personnel of the team wholly in the hands of the coaching staff. The results have amply justified continuance of the custom," the statement said.

The decision not to send the band, he declared, was reached after "due consideration."

Other southern teams, he pointed out, have played in the Rose Bowl without taking their bands and "considering all factors which enter, an expenditure of this type did not seem wise."

Although this was the first official word from the Association on its plans for the trip, a controversy arose here when word leaked out that all squad members and the band would not be taken to the coast.

The furore had subsided somewhat over the week end and petitions which urged the council to relent from its stand were withdrawn from circulation by their sponsor, Jack Comer, who declared:

"I hadn't understood the University's side until I talked with Maj. (Bob) Neyland. That's why I withdrew the petitions."

Neyland announced 35 players would make the trip, leaving Dec. 21.

Whitney Is Released

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18 (AP)—The Phillies announced last night the unconditional release of Arthur C. (Pinky) Whitney, veteran third baseman.

"Whitney knew he wouldn't be back after the 1939 season closed," said President Jerry Nugent. "However, I told him we would keep his name on our reserve list until he was in line for another job."

Class D League Nears Completion

WISCONSIN RAPIDS, Wis., Dec. 18 (AP)—Organization of the Wisconsin State class D baseball league neared completion yesterday as League President Herman B. White, Eau Claire, announced that the Green Bay franchise would be operated by a group of Green Bay citizens headed by Richard (Red) Smith.

White, who also heads the Northern League, said that Harry Wanderling of Dallas, Texas, had relinquished his Green Bay franchise claim because of inability to acquire a playing field. Smith, coach of the Milwaukee club, and assistant coach of the Green Bay Packers, pro football champions has not signed a 1940 Milwaukee contract.

All six clubs are expected to have working agreements, which, tentative or actual, are: La Crosse with Minneapolis, Wisconsin Rapids with Chicago Americans, Sheboygan or Green Bay with Milwaukee, Appleton with Detroit and Fond Du Lac with Brooklyn.

Table Tennis Champs

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18 (AP)—New York held the National intercity table tennis championship for the sixth consecutive year after beating Chicago, 5 to 1 Saturday night. New York was unbeaten in six matches.

Chicago finished second, Philadelphia and St. Louis tied for third, while Indianapolis came in fifth and Boston and Detroit tied for sixth.

Philadelphia Wins Court Tennis Title

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—In a thrill-packed finish, Philadelphia yesterday defeated Long Island, 2 matches to 1, to win the Payne Whitney Memorial intercity court tennis doubles tournament.

In a stormy-fought deciding match, E. M. (Ted) Edwards and Joseph Thayer squeezed through to victory over James H. Van Alen, National champion, and Winston Guest by scores of 8—5, 6—8, 8—7.

William C. Wright and William L. Van Alen scored Philadelphia's other point, defeating Robert Grant, Jr., National racquets titleholder, and Robert Rand, 6—4, 6—3, 6—0.

Long Island's lone victory was turned in by Clarence C. Pell and Stanley G. Mortimer, two standout figures in American racquets, who defeated C. G. Gummey and W. E. Lingelbach, 8—4, 8—3.

Violets' All-Opponent Team

NEW YORK (AP)—New York University's football team selected three players from both Missouri and Fordham for the Violets' all-opponent eleven.

The squad voted these players the best it faced:

Ends, Bud Orf, Missouri and Vincent Dennery, Fordham; tackles, Tom Greene, Georgia and Joe Ungerer, Fordham; guards, Robert Waldorf, Missouri and Frank Stellatella, Lafayette; center, John Quigg, Lafayette; backs, George Stirnweiss, North Carolina; Paul Christman, Missouri, Merlyn Condit, Carnegie Tech, and Dom Principe, Fordham.

Cubs-White Sox In 15 Spring Games

CHICAGO (AP)—The baseball season begins and ends almost every year with the writing of another chapter in the traditional rivalry between the Chicago Cubs and Chicago White Sox, and the 1940 campaign will be no exception.

The Cubs meet the Sox in 15 games next spring, winding up their engagement just before the major league races begin. The Cubs also meet the St. Louis Browns in seven games, and the Philadelphia Phillies and Pittsburgh Pirates in three games each. The Sox, in addition to the Cub series, engage Pittsburgh 10 times and play the Phillies once.

The Cubs begin spring drills at Catalina Island Feb. 22. The Sox start Feb. 28 at Pasadena, Calif. The Cubs' exhibition game schedule:

March 14-16—White Sox at Los Angeles; 17—Phillies at Los Angeles; 18—Los Angeles (Pacific Coast League) at Ontario, Calif.; 19-20—Phillies at Los Angeles; 21—Pittsburgh at San Bernardino; 22—Pittsburgh at Los Angeles; 23-24—White Sox at Los Angeles; 25-26—Los Angeles at Los Angeles; 27—Pittsburgh at Los Angeles; 28—White Sox at Los Angeles; 29—White Sox at Tucson, Ariz.; 30-31—White Sox at Phoenix, Ariz.; April 1—White Sox at Bisbee, Ariz.; 2-3—White Sox at El Paso, Texas; 5-6—St. Louis Browns at San Antonio; 7-8—Browns at Fort Worth; 9—Browns at Wichita, Kan.; 10—Browns at Topeka, Kan.; 11—Browns at Kansas City; 12-14—White Sox at Chicago.

The White Sox schedule, exclusive of games with the Cubs, follows:

March 17—Hollywood (Pacific Coast League) at Hollywood; 18—Phillies at Anaheim, Calif.; 19—Pittsburgh at San Bernardino, Calif.; 20—Pittsburgh at Pasadena; 21—Hollywood at Hollywood; 22—Los Angeles at Ontario; 26—Hollywood at Hollywood; 27—Phillies at Hollywood; April 4—Pittsburgh at Lubbock, Texas; 5—Pittsburgh at Amarillo, Texas; 6—Pittsburgh at Enid, Okla; 7—Pittsburgh at Wichita; 8—Pittsburgh at Hutchinson, Kan.; 9—Pittsburgh at Kansas City; 10—Pittsburgh at Owensboro, Ky.; 11—Pittsburgh at Springfield Ill.

McGill Grads to Play

MONTREAL (CP)—A team composed of McGill University graduates who formerly were hockey stars will visit Rye, N. Y., in January for exhibtion games against squads from the University of Toronto and Queen's University. The exhibtions will be played Jan. 2 and 3.

Boston Bees Book 26 Spring Games

Over the week end the Boston Bees announced a spring exhibition schedule of 26 games, including four with the Red Sox. The schedule opens with the Cardinals at Bradenton on March 14. Six open dates are sprinkled throughout the card, which follows:

March 14, St. Louis Cardinals at Bradenton, Fla.; 15, Open; 16, Rochester at West Palm Beach, Fla.; 17, Philadelphia Nationals at Bradenton; 18, New York Giants at Bradenton; 19, New York Yankees at Bradenton; 20, Open; 21, Yankees at St. Petersburg, Fla.; 22, Giants at Winter Haven, Fla.; 23, Boston Red Sox at Sarasota, Fla.; 24, Brooklyn at Clearwater, Fla.; 25, Red Sox at Bradenton, 26, Brooklyn at Bradenton; 27, Open; 28, Detroit at Lakeland, Fla.; 29, Detroit at Bradenton; 30, Washington at Bradenton; 31, Detroit at Lakeland.

April 1, Open; 2, Open; 3, Newark at Sebring, Fla.; 4, Washington at Orlando, Fla.; 5, Knoxville at Valdosta, Ga.; 6, Savannah at Savannah, Ga.; 7, Augusta at Augusta, Ga.; 8, Washington at Greensville, S. C.; 9, Winston-Salem at Winston-Salem, N. C.; 10, Washington at Washington D. C.; 11, Washington at Washington; 12, Open; 13, Red Sox at Boston; 14, Red Sox at Boston.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results Dec. 17

National League

Toronto 4, New York Americans 1.
New York Rangers 0, Detroit 0 (overtime tie)
Boston 4, Chicago 2.

International-American League

Hershey 3, Indianapolis 2.
Syracuse 3, Pittsburgh 1.
New Haven 5, Philadelphia 3.
Cleveland 2, Providence 1.

American Association

Minneapolis 6, St. Paul 2.
St. Louis 7, Kansas City 2.

Where To Dine

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Tea Room, Candies, Ices
MANCHESTER, N. H.
57 HANOVER STREET Tel. 4307
897 ELM STREET Tel. 4910
ICE CREAM STANDS ON D. W. HIGHWAY SECOND ST. AND DORR'S POND JUST SOUTH AND NORTH RESPECTIVELY OF MANCHESTER, N. H
CONCORD, N. H. 19 N. MAIN STREET
LAWRENCE MASS 401 ESSEX STREET
PORTLAND, ME. 566 CONGRESS STREET

"Hobbs Homey Helpings"
Rice Varick
COFFEE ROOM
Opposite Merrimack Common
Manchester, N. H.

The Mayflower Luncheonette
BEER?—NO
GOOD FOOD?—YES
PRICES?—RIGHT
1055 ELM STREET

NEW YORK CITY

Elizabeth Robins
RESTAURANTS
Famed for Fine Foods
136 WEST 55TH STREET
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CLOSED SUNDAYS
Luncheon from 45c; Tea; Dinner from 75c

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ELECTRICAL GIFTS CARRY LASTING JOY

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	700,000
Saturday's sales	335,440
1939 volume to date	253,099,371
1938 volume to date	283,476,327

Stock Market Is Irregular; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Dec. 18 (AP)—The stock market today virtually ignored another sharp upswing in major commodities and leading issues shifted sluggishly over an irregular range.

Steels tried to get up at the start, but failed. A handful of specialties managed to edge forward. The list was sprinkled with minor gains and losses near the final hour. Transfers pointed to around 700,000 shares for the full session.

Most traders, brokers said, while bullishly inclined, apparently wished to conserve buying power pending conclusion of tax selling and more light on business in the next quarter. Currently, earnings statements continued bright and lightness of stock offerings was viewed with optimism.

Wheat futures jumped to new 2-year tops at Chicago. Cotton climbed with strength of this staple reviving in foreign centers. Silk futures pushed up the limit permitted in a day's transactions.

Stocks up as much as a point or so at one time were International Paper common and preferred, Fajardo Sugar, Cuban-American Sugar, Anaconda, Kennecott, Allied Chemical and Crutiss-Wright.

At a standstill or lower were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union, Great Northern and Montgomery Ward.

Pennsylvania Water & Power, Great Northern Paper and Lake Shore were supported in the curb.

U. S. Bonds Rise

U. S. Governments and foreign dollar loans gave the bond market a little spirit today by pushing out of a generally narrow price range for good gains.

Near the final hour Treasury issues were steady at advances ranging to ½ point. Dealers reported offerings were small.

The rebound in key foreign loans was attributed to trading support on the theory a good rally might be due after the recent sweeping declines. Ahead as much as 4¾ points were New South Wales 5s of '57, Norway 6s of '43, and 4½s of '56, Denmark 4½s, Australia 5s of '51 and '55, and Milan 6½s.

Corporate bonds were trendless. Losses ran to a point or so in American Water Works 6s, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s and Detroit Edison 4½s. Slightly higher were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Santa Fe 4s of '95 and New York Central 5s.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate	Year End Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Ainsworth Mfg	25c	.. Dec. 28	Dec. 28	Dec. 22
Birdsboro Stl F&M	15c	.. Dec. 30	Dec. 30	Dec. 20
Chain Str I T (Bos)	20c	.. Jan. 15	Dec. 15	Dec. 30
Commodity Corp	10c	.. Dec. 27	Dec. 27	Dec. 20
Cons Render Co	$1.50	.. Dec. 28	Dec. 28	Dec. 12
Easy W M "A&B"	25c	.. Dec. 29	Dec. 29	Dec. 20
Garlock Pack Co	$1	.. Dec. 23	Dec. 23	Dec. 16
Honolulu Gas, Ltd	50c	.. Dec. 20	Dec. 20	Dec. 12
Huttig S & Dr Co	50c	.. Dec. 20	Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Interlake S S Co	$1.50	.. Dec. 23	Dec. 23	Dec. 15
Loomis-Say M F	$1.30	.. Dec. 20	Dec. 20	Dec. 12
Do 2d Fd	20c	.. Dec. 20	Dec. 20	Dec. 12
Lux Clk Mfg Co	25c	.. Dec. 22	Dec. 22	Dec. 15
Inter-Island St & Nav Co, Ltd	($18)	40c .. Dec. 20	Dec. 20	Dec. 15
Mahoning Coal RR	$15	.. Dec. 29	Dec. 22	Dec. 22
New Process Co	$2	.. Dec. 27	Dec. 18	Dec. 18
N Y & Hon Ros	$1.25	.. Dec. 29	Dec. 19	Dec. 19
Noblitt-Sp Ind, Inc	60c	.. Dec. 28	Dec. 18	Dec. 18
Parker Rust-Proof	$1	.. Dec. 27	Dec. 22	Dec. 22
San-Nap Pak Mfg	10c	.. Dec. 22	Dec. 15	Dec. 15
Seabd Surety Co	60c	.. Dec. 30	Dec. 27	Dec. 27
Sierra Pac Pow	$1	.. Dec. 23	Dec. 18	Dec. 18
Wheel & L E Rwy	$4	.. Dec. 27	Dec. 26	Dec. 26
Youngst Stl Car	25c	.. Dec. 20	Dec. 15	Dec. 15
Special				
Hale Bros Stores	50c	.. Dec. 20	Dec. 15	Dec. 15
Regular				
Aeronautical Sec	10c	.. Jan. 16	Jan. 5	
Air Reduction Co	25c	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 15	Dec. 30
American Discount Co (Ga)	30c	.. Dec. 20	Dec. 15	
Do $2 pf A	$1	S Jan. 2	Dec. 20	
Bell Tel of Pa pf	6½%	Q Jan. 12	Dec. 20	Dec. 19
Bost Per Prop Tr	16c	Q Dec. 23	Dec. 19	
Brockville Tr & Sav Co (Br'kville, Ont)	62½c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 20	
Can Southern Ry	$1.50	S Feb. 1	Dec. 22	
Can Nat Bank Trust (Hart)	50c	S Jan. 2	Dec. 11	
Car P & L $7 pf	$1.75	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 16	
Do $6 pf	$1.50	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 15	
Casco Bk & Tr (Portland Me)	50c	S Jan. 2	Dec. 20	
Cayuga, Sus RR	$1.05	S Jan. 3	Dec. 20	
Cent Ins (Balt)	50c	S Dec. 28	Dec. 27	
Cent N B Yonkers	50c	.. Dec. 15	Dec. 11	
City Bak 7% pf	$1.75	Q Feb. 1	Jan. 25	
City Nat Bk & Ttrust (Columbus, O)	30c	S Dec. 30	Dec. 20	
Chic Pn T $3 pref	75c	Q Dec. 20	Dec. 12	
Do $2.50 pr pf	62½c	Q Dec. 20	Dec. 12	
Clev Un Stk Yds	12½c	.. Dec. 29	Dec. 19	
Coleman I&Stove	25c	Q Dec. 26	Dec. 22	
Consol Oil Corp	20c	Q Feb. 15	Jan. 15	
Cream of Wheat Corp	50c	.. Jan. 2	Dec. 23	
Crown Drug pf	43¾c	.. Feb. 15	Feb. 15	
Clearfield Tr (Clearfield, Pa.)	$2	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 20	
Colonial Fin (Lima, Ohio)	25c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 16	
Crown Drug pf	43¾c	Q Feb. 15	Feb. 5	
Cons Wag & Mac	10c	.. Dec. 20	Dec. 1	
Clinton WW 7% pf	$1.75	Q Jan. 15	Jan. 2	
Dixie Home Stores	15c	.. Dec. 22	Dec. 13	
Driver-Har 7% pf	$1.75	Q Dec. 22	Dec. 16	
Eaton & Howard Management Fd ($1)	20c	.. Dec. 23	Dec. 15	
Elec Prod Corp	25c	.. Dec. 27	Dec. 22	
Elizabethtown Consol Gas Co	$2.50	Q Dec. 23	Dec. 19	
Federal Ins Co (Jersey City, N. J.)	35c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 22	
Fifth Ave Bk, N. Y.	$6	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 30	
First Natl Bank, Ced Grove	$2	S Jan. 2	Dec. 15	
Fuller (Geo A) 4% pf	$1	Q Jan. 1	Dec. 20	
Gen Shoe Corp cum pf	20c	S Jan. 2	Dec. 29	
Hanover Fire Ins Co (N. Y.)	35c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 18	
Hartford Fire Ins	50c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 15	
Houston Oil Field Mat Co pf	37½c	.. Dec. 29	Dec. 20	
Inter Vitamin Corp	7½c	.. Dec. 29	Dec. 19	
Interstate Home Emulp	12½c	Q Jan. 15	Jan. 2	
Intertype Corp	20c	.. Dec. 27	Dec. 22	
Landis Machines Co, 7% pf	$1.75	Q Dec. 15	Dec. 5	
Loomis-Sayles Sec Fd, Inc	20c	.. Dec. 20	Dec. 12	
Lynn Gas & Electric Co	$1.25	Q Dec.30	Dec. 15	
Mahoning Coal RR pf	$1.25	S Jan. 2	Dec. 22	
McKay-Mach Co	25c	Q Dec. 23	Dec. 20	
Do 8% pf	$2	Q Dec. 23	Dec. 20	
Natl Bank of Detroit	50c	S Feb. 1	Jan. 15	
Natl Brush Co	10c	.. Dec. 21	Dec. 9	
Niagara Falls Smelt & Ref Corp	25c	Q Dec. 30	Dec. 15	
Niagara Wire Weaving Co Ltd	35c	.. Jan. 2	Dec. 15	
Phoenix S Bk & Tr Co (Hartf'd, Conn.)	$2.50	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 15	
Procter & Gamble 8% pf	$2	Q Jan. 15	Dec. 22	
Pub S Col 7% pf	$8	1-3c M Jan. 2	Dec. 20	
Do 6% pf	50c	M Jan. 2	Dec. 20	
Do 5% pf	41 2-3c	M Jan. 2	Dec. 20	
Kens & Sar'toga RR	$4	S Jan. 2	Dec. 15	
Richman Bros	75c	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 15	
Savannah Sug Ref	50c	Q Dec. 23	Dec. 14	
Selected Am Shares, Inc	30c	.. Dec. 27	Dec. 19	
Seym'r Tr (Conn)	$1.50	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 20	
TunnelRoadStLouis	$3	S Dec. 23	Dec. 15	
Union Stock Yards, Omaha, Ltd.	$1	.. Dec. 31	Dec. 21	
United N Y BkTr reg	$0.0434	.. Jan. 2	Dec. 1	
do (bearer)	$0.0434	.. Jan. 2		
United Shoe Mch	62½c	Q Jan. 5	Dec. 19	
do pf	37½c	Q Jan. 5	Dec. 19	
Wagner Bak Corp 7% pf	$1.75	Q Jan. 2	Dec. 20	
Wrigley (Wm.) Jr	25c	M Feb. 1	Jan. 20	
do	25c	M Mar. 1	Feb. 20	
do	25c	M Apr. 1	Mar. 20	

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
71½	53	Abbott (1.60a)	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	— ¼
56½	31½	Acme Steel (3a)	3	51	50⅝	51	Dec15
11½	6½	Adams Ex (¼g)	4	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
25	19	Adam-Mi'll (1)	2	22	22	22	— ⅛
27½	15⅞	Addressog (1.40)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¼
28	45¼	Air Reduct (1a)	14	54⅞	53⅜	53⅜	—1¼
1¼	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Dec16
10	6½	Alask Jun (.80g)	22	6⅝	6½	6½	
2	⅝	Alleghany Corp	1	1	1	1	— ⅛
18	4½	Allegpf xw	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	Dec14
20½	5¾	Allegpf $30 ww	5	13½	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
18¼	4½	Allegpf 40 ww	3	11¾	11½	11½	Dec 8
23½	8	Alleg pr pf	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	Dec15
28¼	14	Alleg-L S (½g)	8	22¼	21½	21⅝	—1
117⅜	63¼	Allen Ind (1g)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Dec16
200½	151½	Al Ch & Dye(6a)	4	179¾	179	179	
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	13	13⅝	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	39	9⅜	8⅞	9	— ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	70½	70½	70½	Dec13
48¾	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	42	40¾	40	40	— ⅝
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15½	Dec15
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	16	16	16	Dec14
74⅛	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	55½	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	2	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ¾
40⅜	16¾	Am Airlines	1	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	+ ½
17⅜	9¾	Am Bank Note	11	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
8	3½	Am Bosch	1	6	6	6	Dec15
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh(1a)	2	46	45	46	
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	9	112¼	112¼	112¼	— ¾
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	3	176	176	176	Dec16
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	3	32	31⅝	31¾	— ½
64	30¼	Am Car pf	2	50	50	50	— ½
25½	13½	Am Ch & C (1g)	8	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
115⅛	100	Am Ch & C pf(5)	1	111	111	111	N'v 10
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	6	129	128	129	Dec15
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	9	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅞
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec16
6¼	4⅜	Am European	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Dec14
3½	2	Am & For Pow	11	2	2	2	
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	20	19¼	19¼	— ½
30⅜	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	5	25½	24½	24½	—1
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	2	6	6	6	— ¼
33	12	Am-Haw SS(1a)	13	27½	27	27½	+ ¾
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	2	36	35½	35½	Dec14
59⅞	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	4	58¼	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅜
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	3	23	23	23	Dec16
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	12	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	1	23	22½	22½	+ ½
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	6	60½	60	60½	— ½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	8	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	Dec16
40⅛	23⅛	Am Metal (1)	51	25¼	23	24	+1
200½	151½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	179¾	179	179	
14⅞	10	Allied Kid (½)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
15⅛	9½	Allied Mills (1g)	13	13⅜	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	39	9⅜	8⅞	9	— ⅛
71	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	70½	70½	70½	Dec13
48¾	28	Allis-Ch M (1a)	42	40¾	40	40	— ⅝
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (1)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15½	Dec15
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ¼
21	12	Amal Leath pf	2	16	16	16	Dec14
74⅛	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	55½	55¼	55¼	+ ¼
24½	16	Am Ag Ch(1.30g)	2	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	+ ¾
40⅜	16¾	Am Airlines	1	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	+ ½
17⅜	9¾	Am Bank Note	11	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
8	3½	Am Bosch	1	6	6	6	Dec15
57¾	31¾	Am Br Sh(1a)	2	46	45	46	
116½	83¼	Am Can (4)	9	112¼	112¼	112¼	— ¾
179	150	Am Can pf (7)	3	176	176	176	Dec16
40¼	16¼	Am Car & Fdy	3	32	31⅝	31¾	— ½
64	30¼	Am Car pf	2	50	50	50	— ½
25½	13½	Am Ch & C (1g)	8	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
115⅛	100	Am Ch & C pf(5)	1	111	111	111	N'v 10
132	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	6	129	128	129	Dec15
8¾	5	Am Colortype	1	6½	6½	6½	— ¼
11⅞	5½	Am Com Alco	3	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
18¼	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	9	13¾	13½	13¾	+ ⅞
5⅜	2⅜	Am Encaus Til	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Dec16
6¼	4⅜	Am European	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Dec14
3½	2	Am & For Pow	11	2	2	2	
25⅛	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	20	19¼	19¼	— ½
30⅜	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	5	25½	24½	24½	—1
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	2	6	6	6	— ¼
33	12	Am-Haw SS(1a)	13	27½	27	27½	+ ¾
8	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
43½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	2	36	35½	35½	Dec14
59⅞	41¾	AmHome(2.40a)	4	58¼	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅜
3⅛	1⅜	Am Ice	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
25	14½	Am Ice pf	3	23	23	23	Dec16
9	3¾	Am Internation'l	12	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
30⅜	13	Am Locomotive	1	23	22½	22½	+ ½
79½	41	Am Locomot pf	6	60½	60	60½	— ½
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	8	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Am M & Metal	3	3¼	3⅛	3¼	Dec16
40⅛	23⅛	Am Metal (1)	51	25¼	23	24	+1
124½	112	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Dec 6
7	3⅝	Am Power & Lt	17	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
50⅞	32	APL $6 pf(4.80k)	7	52⅞	52½	52½	— ¼
49	28	AP&L 5 pf (4k)	7	43¾	43½	43½	— ⅛
18⅜	8½	Am Ra&SS(.30g)	78	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
22¾	11⅞	Am Roll Mill	20	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
80¼	50	Am R M pf (4k)	1	70½	70½	70½	— ¼
15⅜	11¼	Am Saf R (1.20)	1	11½	11½	11½	+ ¼
20	9	Am Seat (½g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
63	35½	Am Sm & R (2a)	17	52½	51¾	52⅜	+ ¼
144	127½	Am S & R pf (7)	1	141¾	141¾	141¾	Dec15
69	59½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	69	69	69	Dec14
41	20⅛	Am Steel Fdrs	17	34¾	33½	33½	— ¾
14½	8¼	Am Stores (½g)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
18¼	9	Am Stove (1¾g)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	Dec 7
34½	15¼	Am Sug Ref	3	21½	21	21½	+ ¾
98	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	80¾	80⅜	80⅜	— ⅛
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1)	2	14¾	14½	14½	Dec15
170¾	148	Am T & T (9)	6	168½	168	168½	
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	6	82¼	82	82	
89¾	75¼	Am Tob B (5)	8	84¼	83⅝	84	+ ¾
153¼	132	Am Tob pf (6)	4	147⅜	147¾	148⅜	+ ⅛
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	15	11⅛	11	11	
96	78	Am W W pf (6)	1	95	95	95	Dec 7
15¼	3⅝	Am Woolen	2	10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
64¾	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
12	4	Am Zinc L & S	11	7½	7	7¼	+ ⅜
48	24	Am Zinc pr pf	1	38	38	38	Dec14
40	20¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	64	31⅝	31	31⅛	+ ⅛
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	41	41	41	Dec15
27⅝	13⅜	Anchor H (.70g)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
21	8¾	Andes Cop (¼g)	5	15	15	15	N'v 18
3⅝	1½	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	
37	21	Arc-D-M(1.10g)	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ⅝
105	97	Arm Del pf (7)		104½	104½	104½	Dec15
8¾	3⅝	Armour Ill	10	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
60	33¾	Armour Ill p pf	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	+ ¾
65	50	Armour Ill pf	1	60	60	60	Oct 4
58	31¾	Arm Cork (2g)	14	37⅜	37	37⅜	— ⅛
8	7½	Arnold C (¾g)	2	10¼	10	10¼	Dec16
10½	5⅜	Artloom Corp	2	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	Dec15
10⅜	5⅝	Assd Dry Goods	1	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
78¾	70	Assd DG 1 pf(6)	1	75	75	75	
81	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	70¾	70¾	70¾	+ ¼
38	30	Associates I (2a)	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	Dec16
42⅞	21	Atch T & S F	49	24⅜	23⅞	24	— ⅜
71	50	AT & SF pf (5)	2	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅝
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	6	23½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅝
26¾	5¾	Atl G&W Indies	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	Dec15
26	9½	Atl G&W In pf	8	18	16⅜	17⅝	Dec14
24⅞	18⅛	Atl Refining (1)	15	21⅝	21	21	— ¼
110½	104¼	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	107½	107	107	—1
9⅜	7	Atlas Corp (½g)	66	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
48⅜	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	5	46⅜	46¼	46¼	— ½
71	50	Atlas Pow (3g)	1	64½	64½	64½	— ½
8	4¼	Atlas Tack	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Dec16
5⅜	1½	Auburn Auto	8	2¾	2¾	2¾	
3⅞	2	Austin Nichols	2	2	2	2	— ⅜
9⅝	5⅛	Aviation Corp	8	7⅛	7	7	
21¼	9⅛	Bald Loco ct	23	17⅜	17	17⅜	+ ¼
8¾	3⅞	Balt & Ohio	31	5⅞	5½	5⅝	
11¼	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
30½	11½	Ban & Ar(2.37g)	5	13¾	13⅛	13¾	+ ¾
21½	10¼	Barber As (¼g)	2	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	2	8	7⅞	8	+ ½
19½	11⅛	Barns Oil (.90g)	25	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
26⅜	15½	Bayuk Cig (¾a)	1	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜	
28	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
107¼	98	Beat pf ww (5)	2	107½	107	107	Dec 5
128½	104⅞	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	125¼	125¼	125¼	+ ¼
9⅜	7¼	Belding-He (.80)	5	9	9	9	
73⅜	52	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	2	54	54	54	Dec 4
33¾	16⅜	Bendix Av(1½g)	17	30	29½	29½	— ½
22½	17⅞	Ben Ind (1.85g)	6	20½	20⅜	20⅜	— ½
96	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	55¼	55¼	55¼	Dec15
57½	32	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	37	37	37	— ¼
100	50¼	Beth Stl (1½g)	50	83⅞	82¼	83	— ⅜
18½	4½	Beth S 5%pf (1)	5	17¾	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
120⅛	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	114¾	114	114	Dec15
32⅞	15⅞	Bigelow-S (1g)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¾
24½	14	Black & Deck(1)	1	20	20	20	— ¼
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	5	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅜
36½	13¾	Bliss & L (2½a)	2	33⅞	33⅜	33¾	Dec10
34¾	16¾	Boeing Airplane	16	22½	22	22¼	— ⅝
28½	16	Bohn A&B (1)	10	21½	21¼	21¼	— ¾
24	12½	Bond Strs(1.60a)	5	23¾	23½	23¾	Dec16
22	16½	Borden C (1.40g)	22	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	+ ½
32	18¾	Borg-War (1a)	16	24⅝	24⅛	24⅜	— ⅜
4⅞	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
34¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	2	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	Dec16
7¾	5⅛	Brew Corp (.60)	1	6	6	6	
15⅞	7¾	Bridgeport Br	26	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs M (1¼g)	*16	22⅜	21½	21½	— ⅜
41	31	Bristol M (2.40)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	+ ¼
2	1⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	6	1½	1½	1½	
14¼	5⅛	Bkly & Q Tr pf	1	13½	13½	13½	Dec15
13¾	11	Bkly & Q T pf ct	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅛
15⅛	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
50⅞	27	Bkly-Man Tr pf	3	49¼	49	49	
50	39	Bkly-M Tr pf ct	2	49	48⅞	48⅞	— ⅛
30⅛	13⅜	Bkly Un G (½g)	2	23⅛	22⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
41	31⅛	Brown Sh (2)	2	36	36	36	Dec14
25¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal(2¾g)	2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅜
26¾	5¾	Bucyr Erie (½g)	8	9¾	9½	9½	— ⅜
24⅞	7	Budd Mfg	4	5½	5½	5½	
8	4	Budd Wheel	12	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
6¼	3	Bullard Co (¾g)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Dec16
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat(2a)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ¼
19¾	11½	Burling Mill (1a)	14	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
18¾	11	Burr Ad M (.40)	16	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
7¾	1	Bush Terminal	1	4⅝	4½	4½	
9⅛	5¾	Butler Br (.30g)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21	21	21	Dec14
6¼	2½	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	4	4	4	
16⅜	7	Byers(AM) Co	6	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Dec15
17⅞	11¼	Byron Jack (1)	2	15	14⅞	15	Dec16
30	13¼	Calif Packing	3	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
53	48½	Calif o pf (2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Dec15
13¼	3⅝	Callah

Commerce and Finance

Commerce Body Asks Government to Drop Control of Relief

Business and Industry

Britain Holds LatinAmerican Trade Position

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—Any neutral's illusions about a "walk-away" with South American trade during the war have been dispelled by the determination of the British to hold on to their share of the export market and by the active diplomacy associated with Anglo-French economic co-ordination. American, Italian and Japanese importers report that, so far, war-time selling has been no easy business.

The British, as notified by Overseas Trade Secretary R. S. Hudson and commercial attaches on the spot, not only are confident of holding on, but expect to regain business lost through operation of the German compensation system. A "unique opportunity" is preached by British diplomats and traders. Young men are urged to stay and help the trade drive rather than volunteer for fighting overseas.

Britain Big Buyer

Neutral competitors admit the strength of the British position, especially if the submarine and mine perils are kept within reasonable bounds. No single power can approach the British volume of purchases, increased by war orders, and this buying is being bolstered by diplomatic pressure to secure the placing of every possible import order in the United Kingdom.

The Allied diplomats have a comparatively easy task. German exports are now banned. If exceptions are asked, then these become a favor for the countries concerned. Anglo-French joint buying has stopped profiteering. Allied extra war requirements will absorb the export quantities usually taken by Germany, but joint buying eliminates southern profiteering. On the other hand, the Allies have a virtual shipping monopoly on the European route, and can make up any losses on increased freights. In exports of coal, they will have scant competition, while Government control of wool will prevent any serious neutral competition in that class of textiles.

Britain Buys Wheat

As indications of the increasing British exchange being created are Government contracts with Argentina for 200,000 tons of meat and 190,000 tons of wheat. These are over and above normal purchases, and, as Argentines are constantly reminded, only forerunners of a series of war orders.

Brazil and Uruguay also will benefit by similar sales. Great Britain has arranged to buy Brazilian cotton. British official buyers are also active in the west coast republics.

Chile, nursing disappointment over loss of its German market for agricultural produce, was mollified by the British promise to take up its surpluses.

The French have restored some optimism to the nitrate market by ordering larger shipments. Copper has also been given a fillip by Allied buying. Bolivians, at first alarmed by tin prospects, have been encouraged by British policy. The French have stimulated the Ecuadorean cocoa market.

Help South America

These are not boom signs. Rather are they signs that Allied buyers are distributing sufficient orders to prevent the Pacific Republics at least from complaining of losses through blockade of Germany. A few millions sterling, barely noticed in the tremendous disbursements of the Allies, mean much to the economies of small South American States.

If Allied propaganda has been lacking hitherto as compared with the Nazi effort, publicity is now well directed to emphasizing this purchasing policy and the concessions to several States in allowing pre-paid exports to come from Germany. But there are also suggestions that Allied diplomacy is pressing for the maximum favorable employment of their own exchange. Neither the United States nor Italy can expect substantially to profit from sterling balances. Japan, in most cases, is tied to straight barter pacts.

Asks Banks to Vote On Saturday Closing

NEW YORK (AP)—Banks of all classifications in New York State have been asked by the State Bankers Association to vote on the question of closing on Saturday both during July and August and throughout the year.

Some 303 institutions, out of 800 state, federal and private, availed themselves of the provisions of the Quinn bill last summer and suspended operations during Saturday in July and August. The legislation was permissive, rather than mandatory.

A new questionnaire which the banks will answer asks two questions. They are:

Would you favor making Saturdays throughout the year a legal holiday?

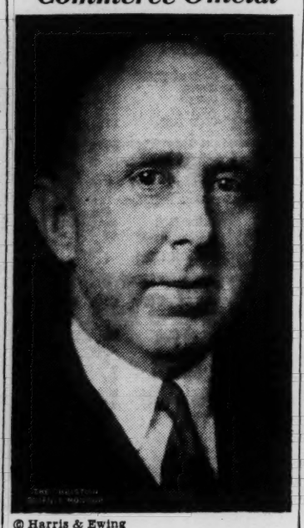
Would you favor making Saturdays during July and August a legal holiday.

Answers to the queries will be turned over to the committee on legislation for guidance in formulating a general banking program.

Cotton Exchange Seat Sold

NEW YORK—The membership of David C. Reed in the New York Cotton Exchange has been sold to Irving Weiss for another for $7,500, this price being $1,000 in advance of the previous sale.

Commerce Official



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Grosvenor Jones

Appointed Assistant Director of the Commerce Department's Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and placed in charge of all the Bureau's international divisions. He was formerly chief of the finance division.

Leaders Expect Good Business To Continue in 1940

CLEVELAND (AP) — Questionnaires from more than 500 business men showed the overwhelming opinion that good business will continue.

The Chamber of Commerce questioned executives who heard Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland economist, make his annual business forecast.

Out of 556 replies, 456 said that business would be better in the first quarter of 1940 compared with the same period a year ago. Eighty said it would be about the same and 16 said it would be worse.

As for the last quarter of 1939 compared with a year ago, 466 said their business would be better, 36 worse, and 51 about the same.

Steel Output Off 1½ Points To 92½ P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel operations in the United States declined 1½ points to 92½ per cent of mill capacity during the past week, according to the magazine Steel. This compares with a 3-point drop to 58 per cent a year ago.

"Encouraging signs that steel consumption is well maintained," says the report, "particularly for this period, are seen in several directions. Mills still are being pressed for current shipments in the face of approaching inventory-taking and notwithstanding reaffirmation of prices for next quarter on most products. Warehouse sales, sensitive to seasonal influences, are declining more slowly than usual in a number of districts.

Backlogs Reduced

"Some requests have been received for postponement of shipments until January, but these are few, and heavy deliveries will continue through the year-end. The smaller volume of new business, reflecting previous forward coverage, is permitting some reduction in backlogs. However, the margin is relatively small and will enable producers to enter the new year with heavy unfilled orders.

"Resumption of active buying is not looked for immediately after the turn of the year. Many users already are protected on the major portion of next quarter's needs, inventories have been enlarged to accommodate the increased consumption and mills are in a better position to fill the heavier requirements. Expectations of unchanged prices, at least for the near future, also tend to discourage extensive forward buying.

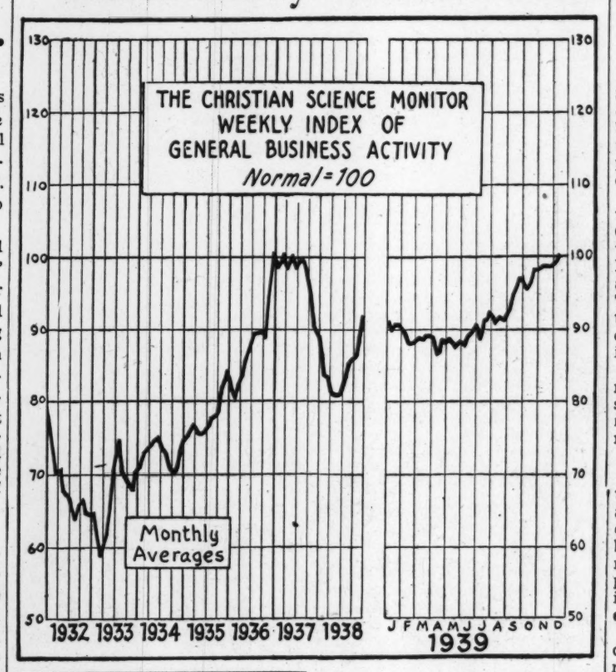
Pig Iron Outlook

"Automobile production continues the pace-setter among steel users. Assemblies last week rose 2,317 units to 117,805, best figure since July, 1937. Operations reached their fourth quarter peak a year ago with output of 102,905 units. All-time record for weekly production is 153,647 units, attained in 1929.

"Tin plate production has slipped to 92 per cent, largely the result of the season. Shipments will continue curtailed until January, when material accumulated by the mills will be released.

"Pig iron shipments in most districts are at or above the November rate. The holiday period letdown is expected to result in little change for December as a whole. As in steel products forward pig iron buying is quieter, consumers already having contracted for needs early next year. Increased export buying of pig iron is indicated for 1940."

Upturn in Business Activity Recorded by Monitor Index



The Christian Science Monitor weekly index of general business activty recorded a substantial rise during the week ended Dec. 9, crossing the 100-mark for the first time since mid-1937 and recording the highest level since March, 1937. On Dec. 9, the index registered 100.8 (prel.), compared with 98.9 on Dec. 2, and 91.7 on Dec. 10, 1938.

All three components of the index contributed to its advance for the week. Electric power production and bank debits outside New York City exceeded expectations for a seasonal rise, both series on an adjusted basis setting new highs since September, 1937. Miscellaneous freight carloadings declined less than usual on a seasonal basis, the adjusted index recording the highest level in over two and a half years.

Steel operations dropped off 1½ ponts to 92½ per cent of capacity during the past week. Automobile production, on the other hand, has spurted forward following resumption of output at the Chrysler plants, and is contributing substantially to the general high level of activity.

Until the past week, retail buying had failed to come up to earlier expectations, but toward the middle of last week, Christmas buying spurted forward and sharp gains are looked for in the last-minute buying rush.

Wholesale commodity prices advanced slightly during the week ended Dec. 9, offsetting the decline of the previous week, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	Dec. 9, 1939	*Dec. 2, 1939	Dec. 10, 1938
Combined index	100.8	98.9	91.7
Bk debits outside NYC	95.9	89.8	84.0
Elec power production	103.0	101.7	95.4
Misc carloadings	103.0	102.5	92.0

*Preliminary.

Return Relief Back to States, Says Chamber

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Chamber of Commerce recommended that relief be turned back gradually to the states, contending that it would result in improved care of the needy at lower cost.

"It is apparent from the methods thus far pursued by the Federal Government," a chamber committee reported, "that it is remote, too large and too clumsy for efficient administration of local relief. . . . Thus it is clear that, inherently, the direct participation of the Federal Government in relief activities is extremely costly."

In a statement accompanying the release of the report, the chamber said that the committee had given months of study to the problem of relief.

Must Cut Down Costs

"The report in no way minimizes the need for relief," the statement added. "What it attempts to point out is that means must be found to bring down its costs, which if carried on at the present rate of expense over a period of years, inevitably will wreck the country economically."

President W. Gibson Carey, Jr., of the chamber sent the report to member organizations with a request for an "active and sustained attempt to follow such suggested procedure as may fit your community and the possibilities of your organization."

Asserting that relief is primarily the function of state and local governments, the committee's report declared that the Federal Government's part should be limited to financial assistance where state and local resources "are clearly inadequate."

The report also contended that:

Federal aid has been "detrimental to local self-sufficiency, autonomy and democracy" and "family pride and responsibility seem also to have been undermined."

Operation of relief by the states would make the cost "substantially less" than the present total relief cost.

Work relief could be developed more effectively at less cost by state and local governments.

The choice between work relief and direct relief should be left to persons familiar with community needs.

Local Unit Seen Best

Aid to dependent children, the blind and indigent old-aged, now shared by the Federal and state governments, should rest with state and local governments.

"The general objectives," the report added, "should be to center relief activity in the smallest possible local unit consistent with efficient administration, whether it be county, city or a smaller local government."

With relinquishment of relief, it said, the Government should release to the states all or part of certain revenue sources, such as estate, income and certain excise taxes.

Asserting that one-eighth of the population was receiving some form of public assistance and that the cost totaled three and one-half to four billion dollars a year, the committee declared that it was "untenable to assume that the relief burden of the future must of necessity continue in its present scope and cost." It added:

"No supportable revenue system can be devised whereby the various governments in this country can raise taxes in sufficient amounts to cover this tremendous cost, in addition to that of other activities required of them.

"In the interest of the general economic welfare and for the protection of worthy relief clients, every effort must be made to develop a financially supportable relief program which will at the same time provide the necessities of life for those clearly unable to obtain them through the normal channels of productive labor."

New Airway Director

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Powel Crosley, Jr.

Elected to the board of directors of Transcontinental & Western Air, Inc. Mr. Crosley is President of the Crosley Radio Corp. and owner of the Cincinnati Reds.

Class 1 Railroads Show Good Revenue Rise in November

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 90 Class 1 railroads had estimated operating revenues of $301,908,421 in November compared with $263,142,760 in November, 1938, and $325,299,256 in the same month of 1930.

The 90 reporting railroads, the association said, represent 82.3 per cent of total operating revenues of all Class 1 railroads.

Operating revenues in November were, 14.7 per cent above November, 1938, but 7.2 per cent below November, 1930.

Freight revenues of the reporting railroads amounted to $253,585,768 in November compared with $215,554,823 in November, 1938, and $254,036,126 in November, 1930.

Passenger revenues totalled $25,020,990 in November compared with $25,941,017 in November, 1938, and $41,451,310 in November, 1930.

Business for Heavy Goods Seen Rising

PITTSBURGH, (AP)—F. D. Newbury, economist of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., predicted that business for heavy or capital goods industries in 1940 would "be 10 to 15 per cent better than in 1939."

He added that the business peak looked for next spring and early summer, on the basis of past experience, "will be followed by a major decline lasting 12 to 18 months," but he thought the recession should not be as severe as that of 1937.

Australian Wool Re-Enters World Markets

NEW YORK (AP)—The Australian Government, through its trade commissioner here, L. R. MacGregor, announced its re-entry into world wool markets with 22,500,000 pounds available for shipment to America at prices ranging from 90 cents to $1.02 a pound.

The prices were said in trade circles to be somewhat higher than had been expected and in some quarters a markup of quotations in the Boston wool market was forecast. The prices quoted do not include war risk insurance, port fees and other charges, which will hike the net cost per pound still higher when added.

The amount initially available for shipment to United States manufacturers was regarded in textile quarters as small, when compared with current consumption. Latest statistics show domestic mills used about 6,800,000 pounds a week in October. As the Australian shipment is on a greasy shorn basis, it will amount to but 11,225,000 pounds on a scoured basis, or roughly two weeks' supply if the mills continue present high production.

Since Great Britain obtained control of Australian wool shipments shortly after the war started by purchasing the Commonwealth's entire clip for the duration of the war it has been freely forecast in woolen textile circles that a shortage of raw wool would develop in this country in the first quarter of 1940 if mills continue to operate on the high basis prevailing within recent months.

Trade sources report that in the first 10 months of 1939 raw wool consumption was 47 per cent greater than in the comparable 1938 period. For the year as a whole consumption is estimated at about the 1935 level of 659,000,000 pounds, greasy basis, which was the highest in more than a decade.

Stocks meanwhile, are well under a year ago, latest figures indicating they totaled 118,054,000 pounds, scoured basis, at the end of September. This compared with roughly 147,000,000 pounds in stock at the same time last year.

BOSTON (AP)—The Australian Government's decision to release wool for shipment to the United States at prices ranging from 90 cents to $1.02 a pound was described in this wool port as likely to have "a highly constructive influence" on the market.

"Although no price guarantee has been made," said a statement issued jointly by heads of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers and the Boston Wool Trade Association, "we are informed that there is no possibility that the British authorities will be willing to offer wool at any lower price.

"Due to the removal of the uncertainty regarding the possibility of lower prices, an analysis of the situation indicates that the industry can now proceed with confidence."

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Last week's market was the usual inconsequential affair of recent months. Still there was one little sign that seemed rather good. The market has been zigzagging slowly downward for months; but last week one of the downward turns failed to carry through, and the charts began to look as though the market might slowly seesaw upward.

Further, the Street has turned rather bullish. A representative group of security analysts last week polled their majority guesses and found them heavily leaning toward an advance in the next month. January, in fact, usually sees an advancing market. Shorts covered in November, the official figures showing the total short position down from 523,000 to 479,000 shares. There is talk round the Street that European selling is over for the time being.

Telephone made a new high, and Aluminum Corporation declared its first cash dividend on the common under pressure of the Treasury using its new heavy-handed rulings on Section 102 retention of earnings. Lots of people are getting bullish on Aluminum for this reason, as the Treasury's policy will force the stockholders instead of the consumer to get the benefit of Aluminum's technical advances.

Trade Talk Cagey

There wasn't very much in the business news to account for the market upturn—if it was an upturn, Steel trade talk is getting pretty cagey. They say actual consumption of steel is now running only about 70 per cent of production capacity, so that recent big-time operations have been mostly for the replenishment of substandard inventory—and there won't be much of that over the year-end, for tax reasons. Some people are now saying that operations will go as low as 70 per cent by the end of March.

A fair-sized decline in operations is even predicted for this week, partly due to the impending holiday, partly to repairs, partly to decline in orders. And some people are even heartless enough to say that at full-time operations the profit dosen't go up so awfully fast because high-cost mills have to be drawn into operation. (However, they do admit that Steel should show between $2.50 and $3.00 for the fourth quarter, which would be pretty helpful to the market on the last Tuesday in January.)

The automobile industry is of course doing very well. That is hardly news to anybody now. These excellent operations will continue on into January, unless a bad break in the stock market should retard consumer buying and set in motion one of those spirals of cause and effect for which our national economy is so well fitted—with the stock market pulling down business, and business pulling down the stock market.

Commodities Active

The really hot news was in commodities. They all seemed to come to life at once. Cotton rushed up above 11 cents so fast as to cause the Commodity Exchange Administration to look into the move. Wheat rushed up to over $1.05 cents at Chicago. Silk crossed the $4 mark. Tin had a tremendous uprush at London. There was a sudden spurt in textile buying in Worth Street, the largest since the buying at the outbreak of the war. The minor commodities were firm to strong.

Reasons were varied. Wheat, of course, is strong on the drought here and the short Argentine crop, though the latter's estimate has now been raised from 136,000,000 to 146,000,000 bushels. Further bullishness rose from heavy British purchases of Canadian wheat; from the chance that Russian moves in the Balkans may cut out some of the Danubian crop next summer; and from Washington reports that the Administration may take steps to limit wheat imports if your prices rose above the tariff parity of 42 cents.

Cotton rose here primarily because it has been extraordinarily strong in Bombay, Alexandria, and Liverpool. The British Empire ("Commonwealth of Nations") has become self-sufficient in many things since 1914 but not in cotton, and it still must have the American staple. Shipping costs have risen from about 45 points to about 2 cents a pound between the Gulf and Liverpool, but Liverpool over New York has gone much higher than by the increase in shipping costs.

One reason is the burlap shortage for sandbags, and another the fact that field troops are now in shelter and so are safely clad in cotton instead of in more expensive though warmer woolen uniforms. Another reason is that the Indian crop is not so good, and Bombay prices have been zooming—partly because Bombay speculative interests have been hedging against a decline in sterling.

(Incidentally, there is a story in the Street that the British Exchange Equalization Fund is speculating in American securities; it accumulates them just as it pulls the peg in sterling, so the story goes, and then it takes profits.)

Cotton Prices Higher

The increased shipping destruction has contributed to the higher price of cotton. But there is also a more fundamental angle. Europe seems to want our cotton quite badly. It has gone out this year faster than anybody expected; and on the announcement that the export subsidy would be cut there was a further rush to buy for export.

The crop this year of round 11,800,000 bales will not come up to consumption; domestic mill activity is very high; next year's crop will not run over 12,000,000 unless there is a big increase in yield-per-acre; and considerable cotton may have to come out of loan this Spring.

Tin had an interesting adventure. Straits interests were annoyed by the official price limits, so the International Tin Committee decided apparently to cure the situation by more old-fashioned methods. The British Government abandoned its price control, but at the same time the ITC raised its export allowable to 120 per cent. The first move let London tin futures rise sharply, the second knocked them down sharply.

Silk is in a speculative bull market that nobody but professionals ought to enter. It pushed through $4 a pound last week—against under $2 a year ago. The Japanese crop is apparently short; the Japanese are encouraging domestic consumption of silk in place of cotton, for foreign exchange reasons.

Washington political news was a minor factor in the market. Everybody here is of course trying to guess what Congress will do in January, but the only firm guess is that it won't go very strong on increased taxes in an election year. Apparently the Republicans are going to make an issue of the reciprocal trade agreements, which doesn't sound very inspiring and hasn't much meaning for the stock market.

U. S. Issues Successful

The Treasury exchange offering for the March maturity was the usual big success. However, payments on the Dec. 15 cash financing, plus the beginning of the seasonal increase in money-in-circulation, took a $300,000,000 bite out of excess member bank reserves, and though this is expected to be made up in a month or so, and the influx of foreign gold continues merrily, there are those here a littel worried about prime bonds. They look at the figures for 101 reporting member banks and note that "loans and investments" are increasing a shade faster than deposits, and they say that isn't so good.

The farce of the TNEC investigation into investment banking continues with occasional interesting revelations. The Street was "interested to note" that Charlie Mitchell had paid up all he owed to J. P. Morgan & Co. It was a little funny to hear of the investment bankers denying knowledge of the traditional position of certain firms in certain financing, and the TNEC counsel striving hard to prove something that everybody knows.

There was a general wonder why business men leave in their files letters which naturally, when read in trial court, make them look silly.

Few in the Street thought the better of the Committee for its handling of the investigation—but then, not much humor is being displayed on either side. One of the high spots of the New York Financial Writers' Association show was the fact that when Wendel Willkie was called up for his pseudo honorary degree ("Doctor of Literature") and was threading his way through the tables toward the platform, he got a rising ovation and everybody in the house got to his feet.

The life insurance people held their annual confab at the Waldorf Astoria and indulged in the usual statistics and idiom. Apparently in the last year they have been selling government bonds and buying utility and other corporate issues—to judge by the figures, mostly through "private sale." They did have one thing new at the convention: the pressure of the TNEC to find "telling arguments for federal control."

The insurance commissioners didn't like it, and the insurance presidents have half a suspicion that the idea is not so much to establish federal control as to build up a case for Bob Wagner's bill to put the government into the annuity business. The insurance men think annuities are an ancient governmental racket, and said so.

Canadian Exports To U. S. Up 3.9 P. C. Year Ended Sept. 30

MONTREAL (CP) — Canadian exports increased 3.9 per cent to the United States while dropping 3.5 per cent to Great Britain during the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, it was reported at the annual meeting of the British Trade Association.

A decline of .7 per cent was noted in imports from Great Britain with imports from the United States up 1.3 per cent over the previous year. Total of imports and exports to all other countries were down fractionally.

President J. E. Openshaw, commenting on the increase in imports from the United States, said: "There is no doubt that since the Munich crisis many Canadian buyers have felt that it was unsafe to rely on European sources of supply and have shown a preference for United States products."

Hope that trade conditions in the war would "soon settle down into a steady routine so far as shipments to Canada are concerned," was expressed in the report.

SEC Hears Charges Against Ky. Utility

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. (AP)—A Securities and Exchange Commission continued its hearing on charges of irregularities in the administration of the Kentucky-Tennessee Light and Power Co., which has its home office here.

Involved in the hearing, said Robert S. Keebler of the SEC, are charges that there had been:

Rebates on coal purchases; use of company workers and materials in improvement of private property of company officials; misappropriation of company funds; receipt of split commissions in the company's acquisition of utility properties.

Trial Examiner Richard Townsend and Mr. Keebler earlier in the week took testimony in Nashville, Tenn., on a charge Henry Fitch of Bowling Green, former chairman of directors of Kentucky-Tennesee, and his brother Roland, former manager of the utility, had taken rebates from the Nashville Coal Company.

The utility is a subsidiary of the Associated Gas and Electric Company.

Steel Issue Sold To Insurance Firm

NEW YORK (AP) — Copperweld Steel Co. has sold an issue of $2,000,000 of 4½ per cent first mortgage 15-year bonds to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., it was learned.

The bonds, it was said, are redeemable at 104 and accrued interest on or before Nov. 30, 1941, and thereafter at successively lower premiums.

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WEEKLY MAGAZINE SECTION
Leading Articles

DECEMBER 23, 1939

WHAT OF THE HAPSBURGS? By J. Emlyn Williams
The continuing dream of empire by Austria's former rulers and its possible effect on Central Europe is analyzed by our Berlin correspondent.

POET OF THE TREES By Wade Van Dore
Is Robert Frost's love of trees responsible in part for his fine sense of proportion and well-balanced emotions? This writer describes the part trees have played in his life and poems.

SIXTY-MINUTE SPORT THRILL By Lawrence Robinson
Basketball draws more spectators than the college grid games and just in case you don't know how to enjoy a game, here are some of the fine points which will enable you to sit through to the last basket.

S O S: WHO PAYS? By Harlan Trott
Who foots the bills on all these ships being sunk at sea? An informing group of facts about the current situation in marine insurance arising out of the increasing hazards of wartime conditions.

THIRTY THOUSAND FARMERETTES IN ARMS By Phyll's M. Lovell
Britain's women are taking to farm work like veterans, now that men are scarce in the fields, and in spite of the fact that only the toughest recruits can steer the recalcitrant tractor, everyone wants to have a try at it before they start easy but less exciting jobs, such as gathering potatoes.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Chain Store Sales Show A 9.5 P. C. Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — During the month of November chain stores continued their sharp upward trend in sales volume, according to the investment firm of Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc.

The first 25 chains to report had an aggregate November volume of $287,736,460, and increase of $24,989,717 or 9.5 per cent above the same month last year. For the 11 months ended November 30 these same chains had sales totaling $2,828,734,226, which compares with sales of $2,566,384,424 in 1938, a rise of $262,349,802 or 10.2 per cent. This showing compares favorably with the eleven months of 1937, when the same chains reported sales of $2,715,889,987, and again in 1936 when the sales were $2,430,216,095 for the same eleven months' period.

Following is a compilation of the sales of the twenty-five chains for November and for the eleven months arranged in groups:

	Nov. 1939	Nov. 1938
Mail order	114,739,951	100,833,267
Variety	100,388,607	94,555,693
Grocery	54,495,701	50,433,827
Drug	8,405,027	8,008,079
Shoe	4,819,643	4,496,688
Apparel	4,887,531	4,419,191
	287,736,460	262,746,743
	11 Mos. 1939	11 Mos. 1938
Mail order	1,091,403,822	921,524,823
Variety	935,590,860	879,061,717
Grocery	604,135,473	578,094,145
Drug	91,007,204	86,795,519
Shoe	56,942,302	54,314,333
Apparel	49,654,565	46,593,887
	2,828,734,226	2,566,384,424

The gain in sales volume last month was not limited to any one section of the country. Industrialized areas in particular reported substantial advances owing to higher pay rolls, and to some extent increased Christmas saving fund distribution, although this last will probably show up to more extent in the first three weeks of December. One of the high lights of the current release is the large number of sales of higher priced luxury and semi-luxury items.

For the seventh consecutive month the mail order group had the largest percentage increase of any of the chains, their gain being 13.9 per cent over November, 1938.

The apparel division was next with a rise of 10.6 per cent for November this year above the same period last year.

The grocery chains reported an increase last month of 8.05 per cent, which was in line with their gain in October of 1.5 per cent.

The shoe group reported a rise in sales volume for November of 7.2 per cent, being more than twice the monthly increase registered in October over the same month in 1938.

The variety division made an advance last month of 6.17 per cent above the similar month in 1938.

More Christmas Bonuses Disbursed

PITTSBURGH (AP)—W. S. Hallanan, President of the Plymouth Oil Company, has announced a Christmas bonus for all employees of the company and its subsidiary, the Big Lake Oil Company. The bonus, he said, will be equal to one-half month's salary for all employees who have been with the companies a year or more, and one week's salary to those of less than one year's employment.

The 2,000 employees of the Florence Stove Company have been granted Christmas bonuses ranging from $50 each for employees of more than a year to $25 for those with between six months and a year of service. The bonuses last year were $20 and $10, respectively.

The employees of the New England Confectionery Company will share in a $50,000 Christmas bonus. This announcement was made by Mr. Horace S. Ridley, president of the company, at the annual Christmas party, Dec. 15.

Each employee who has been with the company for six months or longer will be given a bonus equal to two weeks' salary. This is the third consecutive year that Necco has paid a Christmas bonus.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: Liberal gains were scattered through most sections of the stock market today. Closing prices were about the best for the day with oils and textiles grabbing a major share of attention. Rails attracted provincial support and selected rubbers moved up. British Government bonds maneuvered in a small range. International stocks and foreign bonds kept their balance despite small dealings.

Paris: Active trade accompanied higher prices in the Bourse today. The dollar guaranteed 1937 rente issue shot up 5.65 francs as fair demand revealed an absence of offerings. Scandinavian stocks and Belgian bonds rallied modestly.

Amsterdam: Price lines were steadily maintained in the Bourse today. American shares were given better support than most domestic equities, which wobbled in a fractional range.

Liverpool: Cotton futures gained the 25-point maximum allowed in a day's trade. Renewed demand followed strength in overseas markets. Contracts were scarce.

Bank of England

LONDON, Dec. 14 (AP)—Bank of England statement as of Dec. 13 (in thousands of pounds): circulation 545,120, increase 11,000; bullion 1,286, decrease 63; reserves 36,166, decrease 11,306; public deposits 45,804, decrease 1,337; private deposits 128,396, increase 2,284; government securities 126,106, increase 11,220; other securities 29,806, increase 1,044. Ratio of reserve to liabilities 20.7 per cent compared with 27.4 last week. Bank rate 2 per cent.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3⅜s '47-43	109.19	109.19	109.19
14	3¼s '45-43	109.24	109.22	109.24
6	3¼s '46-44	110.10	110.10	110.10
2	4s '54-44	114.27	114.26	114.27
6	2¾s '57-45	108.27	108.27	108.27
1	3¾s '56-46	114.12	114.12	114.12
6	3s '48-46	110.10	110.7	110.10
3	3⅛s '49-46	110.30	110.30	110.30
2	3⅛s '52-49	111.21	111.21	111.21
1	2½s '53-49	105.3	105.3	105.3
2	3s '55-51	109.26	109.26	109.26
8	2¾s '60-55	107.12	107.12	107.12
7	2¾s '59-56	106.4	106.2	106.4
7	2¾s '63-58	106.4	105.31	106.4
38	2¾s '65-60	106	105.30	106

Home Owners Loan

2	3s '52-44	107.20	107.19	107.20

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
9	Alleghany cv 5s '44	76	76	76
2	Alleghany cv 5s '49	68	68	68
14	Alleghany 5s '50 st	40½	40	40
5	Allegh Val 4s '42	106¼	106	106¼
1	Allied Strs 4½s '50	100	100	100
8	Allied Strs 4½s '51	96¼	96	96
3	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	110½	110½	110½
3	Am & For P 5s 2030	61¾	61¼	61¾
9	AmIGChem5½s'49	103¼	103	103
11	AT&T5½s'43	108	29-32	108 27-32
7	Am T & T 3¼s '66	108	107¾	107¾
2	Am T & T 3¼s '61	108	108	108
1	Am WW&E 6s '75	108	108	108
1	AnacondaCop4½s'50	106½	106½	106½
25	Ang C Nitra deb 6?	40¾	40½	40½
3	Ark&MRyB&T 5s 64	95	95	95
2	Arm Del 4s '57	99¼	99¼	99¼
3	Arm Del 4s 55	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
10	AT&SF 4s 95	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
5	AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	89	89	89
7	AT&SF 4½s 48	102½	102⅜	102⅜
1	AT&SF 4½s C-A-62	107¼	107¼	107¼
5	AT&SFRkyM 4s 65	100¼	100¼	100¼
2	Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44	91	91	91
16	A C Line 1st 4s 52	74¾	74	74
4	A C Line cit 4s 52	64	63¾	64
6	A C Line 4½s 64	61	61	61
14	A C Line 5s 45	73	72¾	72¾
1	Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	38¼	38¼	38¼
9	B&O rig 6s 95	29	28¼	28¾
5	B&O rfg 6s 95 ct	28¼	28¼	28¼
5	B&O 1st 5s 48	68	67½	68
1	B&O 1st 5s 48 ct	66¾	66¾	66¾
37	B&O rfg 5s 95	26⅜	26	26⅛
17	B&O rfg 5s 95 ct	26¼	26	26¼
2	B&O 5s 96	26¼	26¼	26¼
13	B&O cv 4½s 60 ct	16⅜	16½	16½
23	B&O cv 4½s 60 ct	15½	15⅜	15½
17	B&O 1st 4s 48	66	65¾	66
9	B&OPLE&WV 4s 41	59	59	59
1	B&OPLE&WV 4s 41ct	56⅞	55⅞	56⅞
5	B&O S W 5s 50 ct	44⅜	44½	44⅜
2	Bang & Ar cv 4s 51st	74	74	74
2	Bell T Pa 5s 48 B	113¼	113¼	113¾
1	Beth Stl 4½s 60	107¾	107¾	107¾
3	Beth Stl 3¾s 66	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2	Beth Stl 3½s 52	107¼	107¼	107¼
2	Beth Stl 3¼s 59	100¼	100¼	100¼
15	Boston & Me 4¾s 67	43¾	43¼	43¾
5	Bost & Me 4½s 61	44	44	44
3	Boston & Me 5s 55	44	44	44
13	Bos & NY&AirL 4s 55	93⅜	9	93⅜
5	Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
20	Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	84½	84⅜	84⅜
20	Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66 ct	83½	83⅛	83½
18	Bkly Un El 1st 5s 50 ct	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛
5	Bkly U Gas 5s 50	95¼	95	95
2	Buf Gen El 4½s'81	112⅜	112⅛	112⅛
21	Buf R&P 4½s'57	39	38½	38½
7	Buf R&P 4½s'57 ct	38½	38⅛	38⅛
2	Buf C&No 5s'34	4½	4½	4½
9	Bush Term 5s'55	41½	40¼	40¼
10	Bush T Bldg 5s 60	51¾	51½	51½
1	Cal Ore Uow 4s'66	102¼	102¼	102¼
2	Can Nat Ry 5s'70	104¾	104⅜	104⅜
10	Can Nat 5s'69 Oct	105	104¾	104½
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	100¾	100¾	100¾
1	Can Nor 6½s'46	111½	111½	111½
18	Can Pac 5s'44	107⅛	107	107⅛
3	Can Pac 4½s'46	80¼	80⅛	80⅛
4	Can Pac 4s perp	60½	60½	60½
2	Caro C&O 6s'52	108½	108½	108½
4	Celotex 4½s'47 ww	89⅝	89	89
5	Cen of Ga cn 5s'45	6½	6½	6½
2	Cen N Y Pow 3¾s'62	108¾	108¾	108¾
26	Cen Pac 5s'60	50¾	50½	50¾
33	Cen Pac 1st 4s'49	74¼	73¾	74¼
23	Cen R R N J 5s'87	15½	15¼	15½
2	Cen RR NJ 5s'87 reg	13½	13½	13½
1	Cen RR NJ 4s'87	13¼	13¼	13¼
5	Cen Steel 8s'41	112	112	112
3	C&O 4½s'92	122⅜	122⅜	122⅜
3	C & Q 3½s'96 D	98½	98½	98½
6	CB&Q rfg 5s'71 A	80⅝	80¼	80¼
3	CB&Q 4½s'77	75	75	75
2	CB&Q gen 4s'58	87	87	87
11	CB&Q 4s 1I '49	99⅜	98¾	99⅜
2	CB&Q 3½s 1Sll '49	95	95	95
22	Chi & E Ill 5s'51	19¼	19	19¼
40	Chic Gt West 4s'59	24½	24⅜	24½
42	CMSP&Pac 5s '75	7	6¾	6¾
58	CHSP&P aj 5s 2000	1⅞	1¾	1¾
9	CM&SP 4½s '89C	25	25	25
14	CM&SP gen 4s '89	23¼	23	23
8	Chi&NW 6½s 36	16¼	16	16
4	Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	8⅛	9⅛	9⅛
38	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	15	14⅜	14⅜
6	Chi&NW 4¾s '87	14⅛	14	14
67	Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	2½	3⅜	3⅛
2	Chi&NW24½s 2037C	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
3	Chi&NW23½s '87	13	13	13
31	CRI&P 4½s '52A	6¾	6½	6½
25	CRI&P 4½s '53A ct	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
2	CRI&P2cv 4½s'60	2⅛	2	2
1	CRI&P 4s'88	14	14	14
57	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	6	5½	5½
1	CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	4¾	4¾	4¾
2	CT Hte&SE rfg 5s '50	61½	61½	61½
3	CTH&SE inc 5s '60	51	51	51
5	Ch Un Sta 4¼s '63	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
10	Childs Co 5s '43	51⅝	51⅜	51⅝
2	Cin Un Term 3⅜s '69	108	108	108
20	CCC&StL 4½s '77	52⅛	51⅞	52
5	CCC&StL gen 4s '93	63	63	63
10	Clev Sh Line 4½s '61	82¾	82½	82½
2	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	90¾	90¾	90¾
5	ClevUnTerm4½s '77C	74¾	74½	74½
7	Col & So 4½s '80	35½	34½	34½
1	Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	103¾	103¾	103¾
14	Columbia G 5s '52 May	103⅜	103¼	103¼
10	Columbia G 5s 1961	104⅛	104	104⅛
1	Col Ry Pw &L 4s '69	108⅜	109⅛	109⅛
34	Comwlth Edcv3½s '58	124⅜	124½	124½
6	Con Edis 3½s '48	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
2	Con Edis 3½s '56	105½	105½	105½
13	Con Oil cv 3½s'5 1	105	104⅞	104⅞
5	Container 5s'43	102	102	102
170	Contin'tal Oil 2¾'48	107¾	107¾	107¾
7	Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	29⅞	29¾	29¾
3	Cuba R R 5s'52	36	36	36
27	Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	62½	62	62
10	Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	62½	62	62
10	Del P & L 4½s'71	109	109	109
3	D & R G 4½s'36	8¼	8¼	8¼
17	D & R G 4s'36	8⅜	8½	8½
36	D & R G West 5s'78	6	5⅞	6
4	Det Ed 4s½'61	111	110½	110½
1	Det T Tun 4½s'61	98¾	98¾	98¾
5	El Paso & S W 5s'65	53¾	53¾	53¾
13	Erie rfg 5s'67	15⅜	15¼	15⅜
62	Erie rfg 5s'75	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜
5	Erie 1st 4s'96	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛
17	Erie gen lien 4s'96	21¼	21	21
1	Erie gen lien 4s'96 reg	17½	17½	17½
4	Erie cv¼4s'53 A	20	20	20
4	Fed L & T 1st 5s'42	104	104	104
12	Firestone T&T 3½s'48	105½	105⅛	105½
10	Fla E Cst 5s'74	7⅜	7½	7½
5	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
1	Francis Sug 6s 56	50¼	50¼	50¼
1	Fonda J & G 2-4s'82 ct	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛
3	Gen Cable 5½s'47	101	101	101
1	Gen Mot Accpt 3¼s'51	107	107	107
9	Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	68½	68½	68½
1	Ga Car&Nor 6s'34	17½	17½	17½
3	Goodrich 4¼s 56	104⅛	104	104⅛
1	Gt Nor Ry 5½s 52	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
3	Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
5	Gr Nor 1st 4¼s 61	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
26	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
10	Gt Nor 4s 46 H	90⅜	90⅛	90⅛
6	Gt Nor 4s 46 I	72⅞	72⅝	72⅝
6	Gulf M & N 5½s 50	84½	84	84½
37	Gulf St Stl 4½s 61	99	98⅞	99
2	Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	55¼	55¼	55¼
8	Hoe & Co 1st mtg 4	77	77	77
2	Homestake 5s 37	43	43	43
19	Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	33⅜	33¼	33¼
11	Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	46⅜	46½	46½
7	Hud&Man inc 5s'57	14	14	14
2	Ill Bell Tel 3½s 70 B	111¼	111¼	111¼
3	Ill Cen 4s 53	44½	44½	44½
6	Ill Cen 4¾s 56	43⅜	43¼	43¼
25	IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	46⅜	46⅜	46⅜
15	Indus Rayon 4½s 48	102¼	102¼	102¼
3	Inland R Tr 5s 43	73	73	73
8	Inter R Tr 5s 32 ct	72¾	72½	72½
40	Interb R Tr 6s 32	32¼	32¼	32¼
5	Interb R Tr rfg 5s66ct	73¾	73¾	73¾
8	Inter RTr rfg 5 66	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
20	Interlake Iron cv 4s 47	89½	89½	89½
1	Int Cl Nr 1st 6s 52	16¼	16	16¼
13	Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	12½	12½	12½
1	Int Hydro El cv-6s 44	74	74	74
4	Int Paper 6s 55	94¼	94	94¼
27	Int Paper 5s 47	103	102¾	102¾
10	Int R&T 5s 52	40⅞	40¼	40⅝
24	Int T&T 5s 55	43⅞	43½	43½
4	Iowa Cen rfg 4s 51	1⅝	1½	1½
3	KCFtS & M 4s 36 ct	27½	27½	27½
4	K C South 5s 50	65½	65¼	65¼
10	K C Term 4s 60	108¼	107¾	108¼
2	Kings Co Elev 4s '49	89	88⅞	89
5	Koppers Co 4s '51	104	104	104
1	Lac Gas 6s '42A	41½	41½	41½
4	Lac Gas 5½s '53	45¼	44⅛	44⅛
1	Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	43½	43½	43½
2	Lac Gas 5s '42	82	81	82
25	Lautaro Nit inc '75	35¾	35⅝	35¾
7	Leh Val 4½s 2003	14½	14½	14½
4	LehVal4½s2003asd	14¼	14¼	14¼
40	LehVal4s2003asd	14¼	14	14
2	Lex & East 5s '65	116⅞	116⅞	116⅞
4	Loews 3½s '46	102¼	102	102
10	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	83	83	83
5	Lou&N 4½s 2003	92	92	92
1	Louis & N un 4s '40	101	101	101
3	Louis & N 3¾s 2003	81	81	81
1	Maine Cen 4s '45	75	75	75
21	Manati Sug 4s '57	40	39½	40
1	Manhat Ry 4s '90	78½	78½	78½
10	McCrory Strs 5s '51	107⅜	107	107
1	Mead Corp 6s '45 A	105½	105½	105½
10	Mex Int 4s '77 asd	¼	¼	¼
1	Mich Cen 3½s '52	89	89	89
4	Mich Con Gas 4s '63	101	101	101
4	MilSparta&NW 4s '47	15½	15⅜	15⅜
4	M & StL 4s '49	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2	MSP&SSMarie 5s '38	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
4	MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	7	7	7
1	MSP&SSM cn 4i '38	6¼	6¼	6¼
26	M-K-Tex 5s 62 A	17½	17½	17½
5	M-K-T 4½s '78	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
6	M-K-T 1st 4s '90	29	28⅜	29
12	K-K-Tex 4s '62 B	14¼	14	14
7	Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	2	2	2
12	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	14	14	14
79	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	14	13¾	14
1	Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	13½	13½	13½
30	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	14	13⅜	14
25	Mo Pac 5s '80H	14	14	14
70	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	14⅛	13⅞	14
11	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	3½	3⅜	3⅜
1	Mob & Oh 5s '38	32	32	32
10	Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛
2	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100	100	100
1	Mor & Essex 5s '55	40	40	40
10	Mor & Essex 4½s '55	34¾	34½	34½
1	Mor&Essex3½s 2000	41	41	41
5	Nassau El 4s '51	44½	44½	44½
10	Nt Dairy 3¾s '51 ww	106½	106⅛	106¼
1	Nat Distill 3½s '49	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
10	Natl Steel 3s '65	101¾	101	101¼
21	NEng T&T 4½s '61B	126⅛	126	126
25	NYC rfg 5s 2013	60⅛	59¾	60⅛
30	NYC 4½s 2013 A	53¾	53¼	53¼
15	NYC cn 4s '98	59	59	59
17	NYC 3¾s '46	76¾	76½	76½
13	NYC cv 3¼s '52	61¼	61	61
3	*NYC & HR 4s '42	86	86	86
8	NYC&HR 3½s'97	76½	76	76
5	NYC&StL 5s '41	74½	74½	74½
18	NYCh&StL 5½s74A	74½	74½	74½
18	NYCh&StL 5½s74A	63¾	63½	63½
12	NY Ch&StL4½s'78	56⅞	56½	56⅞
1	NY Edis 3¼s '65	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
10	NY Lack&W4s'73A	53	52	53
20	NYNH&H cv 6s '48	18	18	18
3	NYNH&H 4½s'67	17⅞	17½	17½
11	NYNH&H 4s '56	15	15	15
1	NYNH&H 4s '57	5	5	5
10	NY O & W rfg 4s'92	5½	5¼	5⅜
4	NY Trap 6s 1st st	87½	87½	87½
11	NY W&Bost 4½s'46	3½	3⅜	3⅜
1	Norf & Sou 5s '41	55	55	55
15	Norf Sou 5s '61 ct	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
30	Norf & W 4s '96	121¼	121	121¼
1	Nor Am Co 5s '39	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3	Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
26	Nor Pac 6s 2047	53⅜	53⅛	53⅜
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047C	44½	44½	44½
8	Nor Pac 3s 2047D	44¼	44	44
10	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	43	43¼	43
9	Nor Pac 4s '97	66	65¾	65¾
17	Nor Pac 3s 2047	39¾	39	39¾
17	Nor Pac 3s 2047 reg	35⅝	35¼	35½
10	Nt Sta Pow 3½s '67	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	76¾	76¾	76¾
2	Otis Steel 4½s '62A	76¾	76¾	76¾
7	Pac Gas&El 3½s '66	107¾	107¾	107¾
1	Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111¼	111¼	111¼
2	Pac Gas&El 4s '64	112	112	112
1	Pen Co 3½s '41B	102¼	102¼	102¼
11	Pen Co 4s '63	101½	101⅜	101½
1	Pen Ohio&Det 4½s'77	97	97	97
1	Pen P&Lt 4½s '74	107¾	107¾	107¾
4	Pen P&Lt 3½s '69	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117½	117½	117½
12	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	111¾	111¼	111¾
31	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	87⅞	87⅝	87¾
3	Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	96½	96⅜	96½
1	Pen RR 4¼s '84E	95½	95⅜	95½
1	Pen RR 3¾s '70	88¾	88¾	88¾
4	Pen RR 3½s '52	85½	85½	85½
6	PeoGL&CChi58s'47	116	116	116
4	Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	66½	66	66½
1	Peoria & E inc 4s '90	9¼	9¼	9¼
3	Peoria&PekUn5½s '74	106	106	106
2	Pere Marq 5s '56	66	66	66
10	Pere Marq 4½s '80	59⅞	59	59
13	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	111	110½	111
1	Phila Co 5s '67	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
9	Phil Elec 3½s '67	110¼	110¼	110¼
17	Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3½	3⅜	3⅜
2	Ph Read C&I 5s '73	11	10⅞	10⅞
1	Philippine Ry 4s '37	6½	6½	6½
1	Phillips Pet 3s '48	110½	110½	110½
2	PCC & SL 5s '75B	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
2	PCC&SL4½s'42B	107½	107½	107½
2	PCC&SL4½s'63I	116	116	116
2	Pitt Coke & Ir 4½s '52	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
2	Pitt&WVa4½s'60C	46	46	46
9	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	81	80½	81
10	Por Ri AT2'6s 42 pnst	49½	49½	49½
37	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	17½	17	17
1	Pub Svc E&G 8s 2037	217	217	217
1	Readg 4½s '97 A	70	70	70
20	PubSvcNoIll3½s'68	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	58	58	58
4	Rem Rand 4½s '56ww	99	99	99
4	Rem Rand 4½s '56xw	97	97	97
2	Repub Steel 5½s '54	109	108½	108½
14	Repub Steel 4½s '61 H	94¾	94	94
5	Repub Steel 4½s '56	95⅝	95¼	95¼
1	Richfield Oil 4s '52	108	108	108
2	Richm Term 5s '52	105	105	105
7	RioGrWestIst4s'39	31	30½	31
10	Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	11¼	11¼	11¼
6	Roch G & E 3¼s '69	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Rutland 1st 4½s '41	81½	81½	81½
1	Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	96½	96½	96½
19	St L S F 5s.50 B	10	10	10
1	StLSF 5s B 50 ct	9½	9½	9½
2	St L S F 4½s '78	9¼	9¼	9½
30	StLSF 4½s 78ct st	9¼	9	9¼
87	St L S F 4s 50 A	10	9⅞	10
6	St L SW rfg 5s 90	10½	10½	10½
5	St Paul Un Dep 5s 72	116	115¾	116
3	Schulco 6½s 46	17½	17½	17½
4	Schulco 6½s 46 B st	29¼	28½	28½
15	Seab A L cn 6s 45	8½	8¼	8¼
5	Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
2	Sea A L 4s 50 st	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
3	Sea A L rfg 4s 59ct	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
17	Sea AlFla 6s 35A ct	3⅞	3¼	3¼
39	Shell Un 2½s 56	95	94⅞	95
8	Simmons cv 4s 52	99¼	99⅛	99¼
4	Socony-Vac 3s 64	104¼	104¼	104¼
9	So Bell T & T 3s 79	103½	103½	103½
6	So Nat Gas 4½s 51	47¼	47	47¼
50	Sou Pac 4½s 81	47⅜	47	47¼
31	So Pac 4½s 69	47¼	47	47
33	So Pac rfg 4s 55	64	63¾	64
3	So Pac clt 4s 49	46¼	46⅛	46¼
26	So Pac 3¾s 46	55	54½	55
19	So Pac 4½s Ore 77	48¾	48	48¼
2	So Pac SFTer 4s 50	80	80	80
5	South Ry 6½s 56	82	81⅞	82
4	South Ry gen 6s 56	78¼	78¼	78¼
12	South Ry cn 5s 95	88¾	88⅜	88⅜
7	South Ry

C. I. O. Outlines Legislative Program for Next Congress

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 — Declaring that "Congress must formulate a constructive program which will meet the economic and social problems that confront us today," President John L. Lewis of the Congress of Industrial Organizations today announced a legislative program for the coming session of the Federal Congress.

The Committee called for amendments that would prevent the NLRB from "carving up industrial units established by the industrial unions of the C. I. O." Other recommendations follow:

Bar government contracts from employers found to have violated the Act, a provision aimed at "the most reactionary and vicious antilabor corporations such as Bethlehem Steel, Douglas Aircraft, and Standard Oil of N. J."

Provide criminal penalties for Wagner Act violations.

Solving of the unemployment problem through a conference of leaders of government, industry, agriculture and labor, pending which public works jobs would be provided for 3,000,000 of the unemployed.

"Substantial increase" in appropriations to "employ all young people who are out of work and out of school."

Construction of 1,000,000 new houses yearly, 300,000 of them through the United States Housing Authority and the remainder by "government-stimulated private construction."

"Drastic revision" of taxation, and "tapping large concentrations of income and savings."

Expansion and liberalization of the social security program with $60 a month at 60 years of age a goal.

A national health program "to provide medical service for all groups of the population."

Non-involvement in war.

Protection of civil liberties through passage of the La Follette oppressive labor practices bill.

Labor Board Probe Reveals Demand for Revision of Act

(Continued from Page 1)

cinnati Enquirer about the Board had been submitted to him for revision. "The editor got worried about it and sent it to the company counsel for examination as to possible libel," Mr. Phillips wrote Mr. Witt.

Mr. Phillips reported to Mr. Witt that "the city editor, who is a swell guy and a dear friend of mine, killed the story."

In another letter, dealing with the American Rolling Co., Mr. Phillips informed Mr. Witt of another attack on the Board which the newspaper was considering, and wrote:

"My friends on the desk will do their best to kill it and judging from my past experience with the papers here, in that connection, I don't think anything derogatory will come out."

Mr. Phillips told the Committee that he had used "ill-chosen" words in his confidential report, and that he had meant he would kill the "untruth" in the story. He defended the news fairness of Cincinnati newspapers and said they had sent reporters to him to get replies to attacks.

Ridiculed Implication

Members of the House Committee ridiculed the implication in another of the counsel's questions that Mr. Phillips had "surpressed" the news of a decision of the Circuit Court of Appeals in the Empire Furniture Case of Nov. 8, against the Board. News of this decision was not circulated nationally for two or three weeks because it was overshadowed locally by a municipal election. Rep. Arthur D. Healey, (D) of Massachusetts said that "not by the widest stretch of imagination" could he believe such a charge.

Indications are, however, that the C. I. O. move is largely tactical, like its assaults on the board in the past and the "unanimity" with which the demand now comes for revision of the Wagner Act is a unanimity only on the surface, for the C. I. O. wants the Act revised in order to strengthen its own position and that of industrial versus craft unionism.

Just a C. I. O. Gesture

The American Federation of Labor wants the Labor Act amended in order to favor its position; the business interests represented by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and the National Manufacturers Association, want an entirely different approach in the matter of revision and the most sweeping series of changes of all.

The indication is that the C. I. O. blast over the week-end is primarily concerned with emphasizing that it is not at all satisfied with the operation of the Act in the face of repeated assertions heard before the House Committee that it favors the Lewis group.

Thus there is a 3-way split over the controversial Wagner Act, as there has been from the beginning and the same factors which have complicated the life of the Labor Board itself, are complicating the life of the investigating committee.

Meanwhile, the Committee ploughed steadily ahead in its investigation. Some of the attacks come from former employees dismissed by the Board. On Saturday, it heard evidence from James P. Miller, head of the Cleveland Office for 20 months. He charged he had been dismissed because he refused "to accept instruction to violate the law." He charged that a member of the Board's "goon squad," Special Examiner Fred Krivonos, had ordered him to make Ohio industry fear him and the NLRB.

Charges Against Miller

On the other hand, charges against Mr. Miller, brought out in the course of records read into the hearings, showed that he had allowed a Cleveland attorney interested in Labor Board cases to pay his attendance at a dinner in New York. His enforcement work had lacked vigor, it was also charged.

Picking up the Miller testimony at the start of the resumed hearings today, the Committee overruled its counsel, Edmund M. Toland, and put into the record an official NLRB report that Mr. Miller had told two stories about who paid his expenses on the New York trip. Mr. Miller is now a labor relations consultant in Cleveland.

Chairman Howard W. Smith (D) of Virginia, directed Mr. Toland to read the report. Mr. Toland called a committee investigator to read the 15-page detailed document while he took a seat with witnesses. Contrary to Mr. Miller's testimony to the Committee Saturday, the Labor Board report, prepared by Robert M. Gates, NLRB investigator, quoted Mr. Miller as saying that Glenn O. Smith, Cleveland attorney for employers, paid his expenses.

Hearst Atlanta Paper Is Closed

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—The Atlanta Georgian-American, a Hearst newspaper unit, announced Dec. 16 it would cease publication with its Sunday issue.

"Its feature news and services will appear in the Atlanta Journal beginning Monday, Dec. 18, 1939," said the announcement.

An afternoon daily with current circulation figures of 80,414 daily and 162,000 Sunday, it was founded April 25, 1906, and acquired by William Randolph Hearst in 1912.

Closing of the Georgian-American left two newspapers dominant in the Atlanta field. They are the Journal (afternoon), which was purchased last Tuesday by James M. Cox, former Governor of Ohio, along with its 50,000-watt radio station, WSB, and the Constitution (morning), published by Maj. Clark Howell.

Old 'News' Closes

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn. (AP) — The Chattanooga News ceased publication Dec. 16 with an announcement that "certain interests" had taken advantage of its financial condition to destroy the 51-year-old afternoon paper.

George Fort Milton, President and General Manager, said in a "farewell" statement that "the death of the News has not been caused by any worsening of business operations" but instead by "the determination of certain interests that the News must not carry on and suceed."

The "certain interests" were not identified but Mr. Milton said "one important element of them arose" from leading a successful campaign that brought Tennessee Valley Authority power to the Chattanooga area which at that time was served by the Tennessee Electric Power Company.

The News, strong supporter of the New Deal Administration and regarded as one of the most liberal papers in the South, said "no paper is worthy of public trust and confidence unless it shall be ready to sacrifice itself for what those who direct it believe the public good."

With the closing of the News, the city has the morning Chattanooga Times and the afternoon Free Press. Chattanooga's population is 119,000.

New RCA Agreement Broadens Tube Sales

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A new license agreement, made necessary by expanding research and engineering activities and providing new horizens of application for radio and electronic devices, was announced by the Radio Corporation of America, the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company Dec. 18.

Under the new licenses for the United States and most foreign countries, R. C. A. will be enabled to put the results of its research to broader uses in both radio and other industries employing electronic devices, since, in general, the corporation has acquired from General Electric and Westinghouse the right to sell and to grant licenses to others for the sale of most types of radio tubes for all uses and the right to sell associated apparatus for many uses, the announcement said.

Famous Craft for Sale

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The flying boat in which Richard Archbold, explorer, aviator and research associate in mammalogy of the American Museum of Natural History here, was the first to follow the equator around the world, is for sale, an announcement by the museum Dec. 18 says.

Mr. Archbold has been forced to postpone his fourth expedition to New Guinea because of war in Europe, it says and he has no immediate need for his flying boat.

War Booms Trade In Silk Stockings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—An increase of from three to five times its present volume is expected in the American silk hosiery export business as a result of the European war, according to a recent announcement by the Department of Commerce of Pennsylvania.

One-half of that increase, the department pointed out in a bulletin distributed to manufacturers and leaders of hosiery unions, may reasonably be expected to be gained by Pennsylvania, the country's leading hosiery State.

Normal silk hosiery exports range from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 a year.

"Based on exports during the first six months of 1939," the bulletin said, "it is estimated the unfilled market resulting from curtailment of hosiery exports from the belligerent nations may reach $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year.

"Pennsylvania, the Nation's leading hosiery State, can reasonably expect approximately one-half of any increase in the American silk hosiery export trade. In 1937, Pennsylvania manufactured 44 per cent of all the full-fashioned hosiery made in the United States, producing 17,853,000 of the national total of 40,215,000 dozen pairs."

Florida Tourist Camps More Numerous, Better

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla.—At a meeting of the Florida State Hotel Commission, M. C. Greeley, supervising architect for the commission, gave an informative talk on the recent erection of tourist camps in the State.

He said that the camps are going up all over the State by the thousands, while practically no hotels of consequence are being erected. He added that the camps are generally being built better than formerly, and usually conform with the rules and regulations of the hotel commission.

Red Cross Sets Aside $250,000 for Finland

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Red Cross made $250,000 available for Finnish relief Dec. 15, $100,000 of it to be spent at once.

Following a cabled report from Wayne Chatfield Taylor, one of the Red Cross representatives in Europe, Norman Davis, Chairman of the Red Cross, said that the organization had purchased 10 light ambulances to be shipped to Finland at once. The ambulances will be paid for from the $100,000 grant.

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2912 Washington Ave.
Newport News, Va.

NORFOLK

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

RICHMOND

For Complete Quality Repair SERVICE
Dial 2-8896
PEOPLES SHOE SERVICE
520 E. Broad 2913 W. Cary
211 W. Brkl'd Park Blv'd

FURRIER
HENRY R. HAASE
421 East Franklin Dial 39118
A CHRISTMAS GIFT of FURS will please MILADY

SARAH LEE KITCHEN
Plum Pudding
Fruit Cake, Pies
Beaten Biscuits
SMITHFIELD HAM
CHRISTMAS GOODIES
701 W. Grace, Richmond, Va.

T&E LAUNDRY COMPANY
"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

ROANOKE

ROANOKE TRUNK CO.
Everything for the Traveler
Commercial Carrying Cases
Matched Sets—Leather Specialties and Gifts
121 Campbell Ave. W.
Dial 9033

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

Rutroughs, Inc.
Hickey-Freeman Clothes
"Fashions for Men"
PONCE DE LEON HOTEL BUILDING

For a well balanced meal
EAT
Michael's Bread
Dial 7726 317 1st Street, S. E.

NATALIE SHOPPE
Distinctive Fashions in
Dresses, Coats and Furs
For Matron and Miss
301 S. Jefferson St. Dial 2-0678

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
1018 FOURTH AVENUE

Farmers
CLEANING & PRESSING
Phone 7171 814 SIXTH AVENUE

MORGANTOWN

C. C. ASHTON
Esso Station
Cor. Pleasant St. and Coburn Ave.
Morgantown, W. Va.

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Langhan's Flower Shop
Exquisite Gifts of Flowers and Blooming Plants
Decorative Materials
1217 Chapline St.

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

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Hudson's Bay Company
"HUDSONIA" SUITS AND OVERCOATS
● For Men Who Desire Quality Plus Value

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GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

WILKINSON ELECTRIC
CO. LIMITED
129 7TH AVE. W. M. 3633
ELECTRIC LIGHTING and RADIO DEALERS
"If It Is Electrical Consult Us"
CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER

"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st., West Phone M-7833

Buy Dependable Quality Furs at
KRAFT THE FURRIER
Established Since 1908
222 8th Ave. West Calgary

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers Cleaners Dyers
Try Our "Thrifty Service"
6c per pound
PHONE R-2051
730 2ND AVE. WEST Calgary

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale
LIMITED
DECORATORS
WALLPAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

CHEVROLET and OLDS Cars
Gas, Oil, Accessories, Repairs

General Supplies Limited
501-541 1st St. W. M. 1101

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 81515 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670
"Stylecrest"
Stands for quality, style and value at popular prices. Includes men's shirts, coats, suits and shoes.

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray Fitting on All Purchases
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Lumber and Millwork
"Better Lumber at No Extra Cost"
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO.
Limited
109 Street, Edmonton, Alberta

PACEY'S BEAUTY SALON
Offering a Complete Beauty Service, Designed for a More Lovely You.
10339 Jasper Ave. Phone 21473

You never pay more at Edmonton's Own, Store
JOHNSTONE WALKER
— LIMITED —

ELECTRIC REFRIGERATION
SALES AND SERVICE
J. A. Werner Hardware Co.
LIMITED
Estab. 1906
10139 99th Street Phone 22230

TEMPLEMAN BROS.
Plumbing, Steam and Hot Water Heating
Gas Fitting, Tinsmithing
10045 107 STREET TELEPHONE 226 33

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The "BAY"—
Store of a Million Gifts for *Your* Christmas
Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2ND MAY 1670

Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

J.S.MILLER COAL CO.
Osborne at Subway
PHONE 42 877
ESTAB 1921 C. F. L. 4

"BIDDY"
Luncheon—Tea
282 Hargrave Street
Winnipeg, Man.

M. J. DILGER
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Silverware Diamonds
Expert Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairs. Official Time Inspector, C. N. Railways.
100 OSBORNE STREET

Every Day is Bargain Day
SAFEWAY

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4290 5 to 7 p. m., daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution

Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk.
Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor
Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough
Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia
Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow
North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill

Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
New Telephone Number 4/2887

JAMES TASKER
Haberdasher and Clothier
64 King Street East
Importers Weatherproof Coats, English Gloves, Woolen Socks, Sweaters, Gowns, Irish Poplin Ties, Christy's and Moore's Hats.

Shop at **Robinson's** in Hamilton
Remember
A Gift from Robinson's Means More!

GIFTS
Toys, Skates and Boots
Electrical and China Gifts
Seymour's Hardware
1115 MAIN ST. E. 4-4335

Send Flowers or Plants for your Christmas Gifts.

Send Flowers
NELLIE WHITTLEY
11 KING WILLIAM STREET 2-9810

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Fairmont 218
Hours: 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ONTARIO

LONDON
(Continued)

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.
Phone Our Service Stations
Re-Guaranteed DOMINION TIRES for all motor cars. *Prices, trade-in allowances* and our *service* will please you.
Wonderful THREE Combination

Caincross & Lawrence
Limited
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All Flat Work Finished
Shirts With This Service, 10c Each
437 Richmond Street Fairmont 345

MEN, your Winter Wardrobe—Suits, Top Coats, Hats and Furnishings is now complete at
248 Dundas St., London
Clothes made to your order or ready to wear
CUMMING the Clothier
Stores in London, Stratford and Gait

Middlesex Motors, Ltd.
65 EMPLOYEES
of which the majority have been with us since we commenced business 16 years ago. You can have confidence in our service.
Ford
Met 1840 447 Talbot at Queens Ave

Ontario Furniture, Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1175

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr Met 944

Do You Need Something in a Hurry?
TELEPHONE THE ORDER DESK
METCALF 3140
Smallman & Ingsam
Limited
Western Ontario's Big Department Store

OTTAWA

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 4-0478 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C.C.B. ELECTRIC WORKS

Make It an Electrical Gift
378-380 Bank Street Phone 2-5706

The House of 1001 Suggestions
Ottawa Leather Goods Co.
126 Sparks St. -:- Dial 2-4656
"Everything in Leather"
GIFTS SOUVENIRS
HANDBAGS TRAVELING BAGS

W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.
410-416 BANK STREET

See Our Display of Housewares

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
LIMITED
140 Wellington St. 2-4823

GIFTS
For all occasions, China, Cut Glass, Brass, Wood, Novelties and Kitchen Ware
McINTOSH & WATTS
245 Bank St. 2-6383

Dustproofed Coal and Coke
PRINTweigh is the RIGHTweigh
F.W.ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street 2-5777

CANADA BREAD CO.
LIMITED
Makers of
THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter—Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

GIBSON'S TAXI AND GARAGE
Washing—Repairs
Battery Service
225 Albert Street 2.2468

TORONTO

For Better Fuel Service Call
McKINNON FUELS
LIMITED
City Wide Delivery
Gerrard at Main Gr. 1187

DONLANDS
DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. GE. 1145

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hargrave 9574
Hours: 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. daily except Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS
are drinking
GOLDEN CREST
supplied by
CITY DAIRY
Ki. 6151

BUDGET BUNDLE
Here is a service with everything finished and no extra charges at a remarkably low rate. Telephone us today for particulars.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS
LIMITED
Always Ask for
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Christmas Stocks Now at Their Best
Watches — Diamonds — Jewellery
and many other gift suggestions
BUDGET TERMS AVAILABLE
Tisdall's
NOW TISDALL AND VOW LIMITED
161 YONGE STREET • OPPOSITE SIMPSONS

Permanent Waving and All Branches of Beauty Culture
French Imported Transformations and Wigs at Most Attractive Prices.

W. O. WIEGAND, International Demonstrator and Gold Medalist
IDEAL BEAUTY SALON
58 BLOOR ST. WEST KI. 1293

GEORGE **COLES** LIMITED
Splendid Display of Crackers, Novelties and Cakes.
Our Candy is Specially Attractive This Season.
719 YONGE ST. RA. 5111

PHONE CITY — Ford — ELGIN 5660
E. D. Maguire Motors
LIMITED
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D. MAGUIRE Tels. 318-9

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg
Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

Miss Puritan Says: Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
PURITAN Call Me at KINGSDALE 5171
Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 Brunswick Avenue

The Hoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

OSTRANDERS Jewellers
8 Stores
2485 Yonge St. MO. 1857

14 STORES
Woman's Bakery
LIMITED
Ray Leake, Pres.
Catering Dept. KI 2118

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

Let us prove to you the excellence of
Caulfield's
"Badge of Merit"
Irradiated Vitamin D Milk
The Purest and Best Obtainable Anywhere

J. E. Wainwright
Real Estate *Investments*
INSURANCE
1480 Danforth Ave. Toronto
Phone GE. 0263

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
Cor. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS. TORONTO

J. & W. R. SCOTT
LIMITED
Dupont at Davenport
GROCERIES, MEATS, FISH FRUITS, VEGETABLES
You are assured of a good table economically with food from Scotts.
7 DIRECT PHONES MI. 4091

ONTARIO

TORONTO
(Continued)

IDEAS
for Christmas
Lindsay's have gathered in a rich harvest of Christmas gifts—gifts for friends, and gifts for your own happy home.
Every gift purchased in our Studios is exquisitely wrapped in our exclusive specially imported Christmas paper—and of course, at no extra charge!
Our intelligent and courteous sales staff will be pleased to assist you in the selection of your gifts.
LINDSAY STUDIOS
48 Bloor St. West Toronto
Open Every Evening to 10 o'Clock

Flowers for Every Occasion
S. E. GROVE FLORIST
Phone GE. 4201 269 Danforth Ave.

HARPER METHOD
Hairdressing
Efficient Operators for Styling Coiffures
1498 YONGE ST. (Upstairs) ROOM 7
Hyland 1638 EDNA REAMAN

G. S. BEER
WISHES YOU A HAPPY and PROFITABLE
CHRISTMAS
1161 St. Clair Ave., W. KE. 7378

WINDSOR

W. H. McCREERY
Jeweler
246 Ouellette Avenue
Gruen Watches
Diamonds
Swank Jewelry
•
CHINA STORE
in
PRINCE EDWARD HOTEL

CHILDREN'S GIFTS

Wearables of every description for all ages and toys to make them shout with glee on Christmas Morn.

THE C. H. **SMITH** COMPANY LIMITED

WESTINGHOUSE
Radios—Refrigerators
Ranges
Furnish your Home at
Baum & Brody
LIMITED
Chatham at Ferry Street

Our Cash and Carry Service is very attractive
Suits, Topcoats and Plain Dresses, 65c
Warren the Cleaner Limited
464 Crawford Avenue
Cleaners of Distinction

Say It With
MORRIS' FLOWERS
1624 Wyandotte Street East
at Lincoln Road
PHONE 4-5101

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Elwood 1578
9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUR COATS
Special Orders or Ready-Made Restyling and Repairing
JAY WOLFE INC.
MAKERS OF *"Quality Furs"*
Telephone ★BElair 3466 First Floor Up 1193 Phillips Sq.

ELMHURST MILK
Cream—Butter
Chocolate Drink
Eggs
DEXTER 8401

Christmas Gifts
FINE Linens, Lovely Handkerchiefs, Imported Silk and Wool Scarfs, Shetland Bed Jackets.
JUL. HEIM
1420 Drummond St. LA. 5098

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

AVON PRODUCTS
May Be Obtained From
MRS. J. V. MURPHY
Ap. 8, 3416 Patricia Avenue
DE. 4137

QUEBEC

MONTREAL
(Continued)

SHOP
Morgan's
When in Montreal
A Quality Store for 95 Years and
A Quality Store Still
Ask for descriptive booklet of dinnerware and woolens, if you contemplate visiting Montreal
HENRY MORGAN & CO., Limited

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear
● Men's Clothing and Furnishings
● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

The Dominion's Leading Specialty Shop . . .
Furriers to Four Generations of Royalty
Holt, Renfrew & COMPANY LIMITED
Sherbrooke at Mountain
MONTREAL
also Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg

THRIFT-STOP-SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Shirriff's **Lushus** TABLE JELLIES
Use the Phone — We Deliver

Select your Christmas Plants at our Greenhouses. We'll drive you there.
THORNBURG BROS., Ltd.
1400 S. Catherine West
LA. 9023 DE. 0531

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Eilers
SWIFT CURRENT REGINA ESTEVAN FORT QU'APPELLE MOOSE JAW

SASKATOON

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

O. K. Economy
Purveyors of
FINE FOODS

Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201
Commander S. H. Morres, R. N., Resident Proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating, E. W. EASDOWN, 24 Ivydale Road. Nunhead, London, S. E. 15 New X 3332.

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CAR AND CHAUFFEUR for all occasions, from 5/- per hour—allowing 10 miles per hour. KENSINGTON HIRE SERVICE, 23 Queens Gate Place Mews, London, WEstern 5315.

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4455. Tariffs on Request. Private Car Sales, Maintenance and Supplies

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DAPHNE JAY
All Branches of Dancing
Private Lessons, Children's and School Classes
Write Box W-1490, BCM/CSM, London, or telephone Park 1852

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"BIANCA" (Miss Bernardi)
SPECIAL MODEL GOWNS for every occasion
SOFT TAILORING a Speciality
223a, Upper Richmond Rd. Tel.: PUTney 4218

LONDON—Ladies' own materials used; renovations. MARGARET GRIEVE, 116a, Holland Rd., Kensington; 49 bus passes door. Park 5357.

"SILVESTRIA"—Coats and gowns; good cut; own materials made up. 47a, Marloes Rd. Kensington, London, W 8 Western 3954

ELOCUTION

PUBLIC speaking taught simply, original speeches prepared for all occasions in a few hours; brochure free. KIRKHAM HAMILTON, F. R. S. A., Speakers' Academy, 7 Princes St., Hanover Square, London, W 1. Mayfair 9500.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

SECRETARIAL staff, reliable permanent or temporary supplied for all occasions free to employers. H. CRAIG-KELLY LTD. 20 Moorgate, London, E. C. 2. Met. 3180

SEE NEXT PAGE

European Local Classified

(Continued)

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All Kinds of Insurance, Endowment Annuities, etc.
F. E. GARNETT
61 St. Leonards Court, East Sheen
London, S. W. 14 Tel. Prospect 4741

LAUNDRIES

PLEASE help an old established London laundry to carry on during the evacuation by posting from the country all lighter articles such as shirts, silks and woollies: a quick and careful service and return postage paid. THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY, 55 Packington Rd South Acton: Acorn 1794.

Tel. Ladbroke 2079 Estd. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington W 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

MEN'S WEAR

REAL GOOD WOOLLEN UNDERWEAR at pre-war price; also Men's Dressing Gowns for presents. Phone Holborn 3522 for details.
J. W. TACON 275 High Holborn London, W. C. 1
Established over 100 years.

OFFICES AVAILABLE

LONDON—Free use of professional's shipping office, centrally situated, offered to any middle-aged respectable gentleman, preferably Christian Scientist, in exchange for small services. Box W-1505, BCM-CSM, London.

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CARBONS, RIBBONS and all office stationery. BRITANNIC CARBON CO., LTD., 11 Queen Victoria St. London, E. C. 4. City 4521.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

LONDON Miss Baker, 13 St. George's Sq., S. W. 1—Double rooms 3½ gns., single 2 gns and 35/-; H. and C. in some VIC 3106 Bus 24 passes

POST VACANT

CUMBERLAND — Teacher with experience wanted for group of children, 8 to 10 years. WINIFRED NICHOLSON, Bankshead, Low Row.

POST WANTED

DOMESTIC WORK required by middle-aged capable woman; experienced cook and housekeeper. Box W-1509, BCM/CSM London.

GENTLEWOMAN desires post in private hotel to help under proprietress; good experience; excellent references. B. H. at 9, The Drive, Sevenoaks

WHOLESALE representative for Autocars requires situation, any capacity. Age 45. Box W-1512, BCM/CSM London.

ROOMS TO LET

HAMPSTEAD—Large furnished and unfurnished rooms, with kitchenette or use of kitchen, in lower maisonette. MISS ARNOLD, 38 Belsize Square, N. W. 3; Primrose 0941.

KENSINGTON 42 Warwick Gardens, London, W. 14—Residential rooms, breakfasts, baths, e. l. and service from 25/- p. w.; near Christian Science church. Phone WESTern 8758

LONDON, Kensington, W. 8—Unfurnished 2-roomed suite; quiet, comfortable house; rent includes service, C. H. W., electric light; telephone extension. Box W-372, BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON, W. 2—Room flatlets; bed, breakfast, bath, H. and C. all rooms; from 25/- weekly; near tube and bus. BAY. 5769. 73 Inverness Terrace

SERVICE ROOMS

LONDON—MODERN SERVICE DIVAN SITTING ROOMS—3 mins. Baker Street Station; concealed H. & C., P. O. telephones in rooms, gas fires and rings; moderate weekly terms including breakfast, baths and lighting; other meals optional; single night 6/6 inclusive. Resident owner, MRS. CROSS, 30, Nottingham Place, W. 1. Welbeck 5441.

TAILORING

AYERST & DALE TAILORS NAVAL, MILITARY AND CIVIL for the very best at moderate prices
9/10 Polebrook House, Golden Square, Regent St., London, W. 1. Gerrard 5187

TEA ROOMS

THE MONTROSE
43 New Oxford Street, London, W. C. 1
FOR A GOOD COOKED LUNCH
Catering for Parties Temple Bar 7205

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

LONDON — Semi-detached house for sale, Freehold, 9 years old—£1,075, 5 rooms, kitchen, bathroom, 4 gas fires, nice gardens, greenhouse. Would let at £78 per annum exclusive with immediate possession. 37, The Ridgeway, Golders Green N. W. 1.

RYAN AND RYAN
Queens Elm Corner Church Street, Chelsea
London, Flaxman 2747
HOUSE AND ESTATE AGENTS

TUTORS

LANGUAGE TUTOR—Fellow Institute Linguists visits and receives pupils. 30 years' experience. GERCKE, 59a St. Ann's Hill, London, S. W. 18.

TYPEWRITING

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England

LONDON

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Ethel Oakley Ltd.
50 Beauchamp Place, S. W. 3
Artists in Hairdressing Beauty Culture
(Phyllis Earle Methods)
(Close to Harrods) Tel. Ken. 0843

HERBERT B. PIKE
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hairdresser
PERMANENT WAVING
Steam Process. No Heater System
68 Gloucester Rd., S. W. 7.
Potter & Moore's (St. George's Court)
Mitcham Lavender Tel. Western 2233

ELECTRICAL CONTRACTS and MAINTENANCE CO. (1925) Ltd.
10 PRINCES ST., S. W. 1.
give prompt and personal attention to all work undertaken
LIGHTING POWER. INTERNAL PHONES. INSTALLATIONS. ALTERATIONS. REPAIRS

CHAS. HAYWARD
"Hair Specialist"
All kinds of artistic hairwork executed.
The most up-to-date methods of Permanent Waving including the latest wireless method

68 Queensway, Bayswater, W.2
Bayswater 2615

TOM HILL
28, Sloane Street, S. W. 1
Makers of
Fine Quality Leather Goods
High Grade Luggage
SLO 8969 EST. 1870

HATS
HELEN MAY
M. WHISTONDALE
12, Knightsbridge, S. W. 1 Sloane 6885
RENOVATIONS PUPILS TAKEN

HARTNOLLS
Printers and Stationers
BRIXTON 1084
Enquiries invited for Lecture and all kinds of Commercial Printing
50, Robsart Street, Brixton, S. W. 9

PEARSALL'S COAL
THE BEST THAT MONEY CAN BUY
130/132 Westbourne Park Rd., W. 2
Phone Bayswater 3262 Estab. 1896

ENGLAND

LONDON
(Continued)

HENNING
61, George St., W. 1., Welbeck 7858
GENUINE ANTIQUE FURNITURE
CHINA, GLASS and SILVER
Furniture, China and Silver Repaired

GROCERIES
Have You Thought of Coming to Us? *We will gladly serve you.*
MRS. E. YOUNG
4, Campden Street, Kensington Church Street, W. 8.

LONDON N.—Finchley

E. WIGHT & CO.
373 Regents Park Road, Finchley, N. 3
Tel. FIN. 2216/7
For Everything Electrical
RADIO AND TELEVISION
and at Hill Top, Muswell Hill, N. 10
Tel. Tudor 2143

LONDON N.—Muswell Hill

Telemac Weatherproofs
Mde. Leighton
E. W. ELLIOTT
2 and 3 VICTORIA PARADE, N. 10
Tudor 1391

LONDON N. W. Temple Fortune

LINDON'S
(H. L. & R. N. SELDON)
General Drapers and Home Furnishers
11-13, Temple Fortune Parade, N. W. 11
Telephone SPEedwell 3721/6087

LONDON E.—Woodford

W. G. MUMFORD
The Noted Stores for GROCERY and PROVISIONS
8 Station Parade
Snaresbrook Tel. Wanstead 4180
169 High Road
Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0184
26 Broadway
Woodford Green Tel. BUCkhurst 0053

LONDON S. E.—Norwood

LINGERIE
Hosiery, Knitwear, Etc.
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Daily Features Page

In Lighter Vein

Any News from Washington?

M. F. S. reports seeing the following sign in a San Francisco store window:

Do Your Christmas Shopping Early
The Date May Be Changed

Abie Webster

Teacher: "Abie, can you tell me the difference between perseverance and obstinacy?"

Abie: "Sure. One is a strong will and the other is a strong won't."—B'nai B'rith Magazine.

Ahem!

Little Ted was saying his go-to-bed prayers in a very low voice.

"I can't hear you, dear," his mother whispered.

"Wasn't talking to you," the small one answered firmly.

A Plain Man

Peter the Great, who for many months labored in foreign lands in the guise of a common workman so that he might bring new knowledge to his people, was an exceedingly plain man, both in his habits and in his attire.

Once while visiting Paris he was attracted by a certain courtier, who dressed every day in a different suit of clothes.

"That gentleman," Peter remarked, with a laugh, "seems to be much dissatisfied with his tailor!"

Did You Ever Wonder

Where the Water Came From to Form the Oceans?

The enormous mass of ocean waters did not come from the rivers and rains which empty themselves into the seas continually. The oceans were probably in their basins before the rivers existed. It has been conservatively estimated that the very youngest of the earth's oceans is a venerable graybeard of some thirteen thousand million summers. That being the case, no one is entirely certain just how the oceans did get their water in the first place, for their origin is tied up with the origin of the earth itself.

A widely accepted theory, however, holds that a great many million years ago the earth was extremely hot—so hot, indeed, that the chemical elements would not unite to form stable compounds. Among the elements were two gases, hydrogen and oxygen. Paradoxically enough, oxygen, a gas which supports combustion, and hydrogen, a very inflammable gas, will combine to form water—which will not burn. As the earth's fiery vapors gradually cooled, one of the first chemical compounds to be formed was water, in the form of water vapor, which later condensed and fell as rain.

As a drop of water falling on a red-hot griddle dances and disappears, the first rain to fall on the still-hot earth probably turned promptly back to water vapor again.

But evaporation is a cooling process, and eventually the temperature of the globe was lowered to the point where it could no longer vaporize all the rain that fell. The rain that stayed on the earth formed the first boiling, steaming waves to roll under the dense clouds which shrouded the earth while almost numberless volcanoes erupted redly in the gloom.

Volcanoes, incidentally, throw out surprisingly huge quantities of water in the form of steam. One subsidiary cone of Mt. Etna, for example, is calculated to have given off in a matter of days a total of 460,000,000 gallons of water. And in the earth's younger days there were a great many more active volcanoes than there are now, as evidenced by the extinct land volcanoes, the volcanic islands, and the thousands of submarine volcanic peaks rising from the ocean's floor.

The cooling of the earth caused its crust to crack and wrinkle, and the resulting irregularities are thought to have formed the continents and islands which rise above the oceans of today.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

OCEAN WATERS COVER 72 PER CENT OF THE EARTH'S SURFACE

DEPTH in feet	OCEAN AREAS in square miles
less than 600	*7,000,000*
600-6,000	*10,000,000*
6,000-12,000	*22,000,000*
12,000-18,000	*57,000,000*
more than 18,000	*7,000,000*

A Verse for Today . . .

Make you perfect in every good work to do his will, working in you that which is well-pleasing in his sight, through Jesus Christ; to whom be glory for ever and ever.—HEB. 13:21.

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided for the exclusive use of The Christian Science Monitor by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary Second Edition, copyright 1934 by G & C Merriam Company

Cernak, Matus (mä′-tōosh chĕr′-näk) — Slovak Minister to Berlin.

Hruba, Vera (vā′-rä hrōō′-bä)—Czech skating star.

Kuusinen, Otto (ôt′-tô kōō′-sī-nĕn)—Premier of the Soviet puppet state set up at Terijoki, Finland.

Mannerheim, Field Marshal Baron Gustaf (gōos′-täv män′-ĕr-hām) — President of the Finnish Defense Council.

Merkys, Antanas (ŭn-tä′-näs mĕr-kēs′) — Premier of Lithuania.

Prado, Dr. Manuel (mä-nwāl′ prä′-thō) — President-elect of Peru.

Prien, Lieut.-Capt. Günther (gün′-tĕr prēn′) — German submarine commander.

Procope, Hjalmar J. (hyäl′-mär prō′-kō-pĕ) — Finnish Minister to Washington.

Ryti, Risto (rīs′-tô rü′-ti)—Governor of the Bank of Finland and Premier in the new Finnish Cabinet.

Tani, Masayuki (mä-sä′-yū-kī tä′-nī) — Japanese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Hangoe (häng′-û′)—Finnish port, one of the scenes of fighting between Finland and Russia.

Muang Thai (mwäng′-tä′-ē)—Official name for Siam.

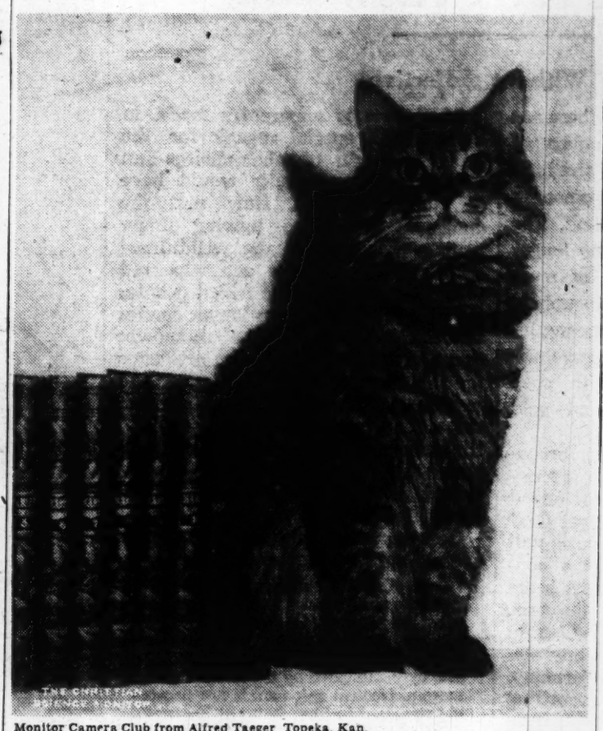
Petsamo (pĕt′-sä-mō)—Finland's chief Arctic port.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, àsk, sofá; ēve, hĕre, èvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ôbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ŭnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdûre; K=ch in G. ich, ach; boN; yet; zh=z in azure.

First Public Library

The First Town House of Boston, erected in 1657, also the First State House of Massachusetts, housed the First Public Library in America.

Bookend



Monitor Camera Club from Alfred Taeger Topeka, Kan.

It Has Been Said of Love—

We are shaped and fashioned by what we love.—Goethe.

If nobody loves you, be sure it is your own fault.—Doddridge.

Love accomplishes all things.—Petrarch.

Love warms more than a thousand fires.—Old proverb.

People in love think other people's eyes are out.—Spanish proverb.

Where love is there is no labor; and if there be labor, the labor is loved.—Augustine.

Love rules his kingdom without a sword.—Italian proverb.

He that falls in love with himself will find no rival.—Franklin.

Better a dinner of herbs where love is than a stalled ox and hatred within.—Solomon.

Love is the hardest lesson in Christian faith; but, for that reason, it should be most our care to learn it.—William Penn.

Love, and you shall be loved. All love is mathematically just, as much as the two sides of an algebraic equation.—Emerson.

Where there is room in the heart there is always room in the house.—Moore.

Love gives itself; it is not bought.—Longfellow.

It is a beautiful necessity of our nature to love something.—Jerrold.

Love is never lost. If not reciprocated it will flow back and soften and purify the heart.—Washington Irving.

If thou neglectest thy love to thy neighbor, in vain thou professest thy love to God.—Quarles.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Before they call'

Houghton, Mich.

Two women recently spent a happy vacation in the copper country of northern Michigan, made doubly joyous in two instances when lumberjacks gave them willing and efficient service in changing tires. But their cup of gratitude overflowed when the following incident occurred:

While picnicking in McLain Park one day, one of the women left her purse, containing her keys and all of the money she had with her, hanging on a hook in the rest room.

The woman who found it soon after, noticed the Wisconsin driver's license and immediately began a search among the many cars in the park for one from that state. The owner had gone far up into the park to seek a secluded spot; but a brother, who also had a Wisconsin license on his car, had stopped in the large picnic grounds, where he awaited his sister's return. When the woman found this car from Wisconsin she enquired if the purse belonged to anyone in the party. A niece instantly recognized it and mentioned the name of the owner, whereupon the purse was turned over to her—and the woman slipped away without revealing her name.

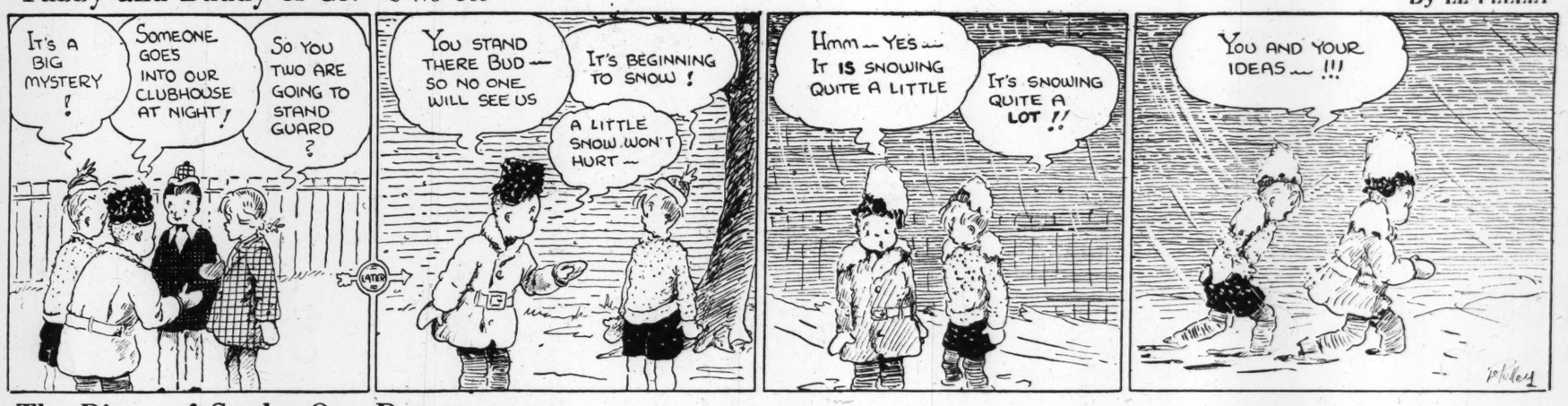
When the niece restored the purse to her aunt it was quite a shock, as she had not yet missed it; but a warm glow of gratitude crept over all as they witnessed another evidence of "Before they call I will answer."

Daily Quotation

BE not simply good, but be good for something.—THOREAU.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*'S No Use*

By LE PELLEY


It's a BIG MYSTERY!
Someone goes into our clubhouse at night!
So you two are going to stand guard?
You stand there Bud—so no one will see us
It's beginning to snow!
A little snow won't hurt—
Hmm—Yes—It IS snowing quite a little
It's snowing quite a LOT!!
You and your ideas—!!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Preview*

Boy! Is our basement getting to be a busy place!
Even Mr. Simpson has joined the toy repair gang—
And this evening Mrs. Simpson came down with a lot of fancy paper and ribbon and started wrapping up the repaired toys-
WOW! It certainly is beginning to look like Christmas!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Still on the Run*

By THE HAGERS

THE GIANT WITH HIS TAPER SPIED KOALA AS HE TRIED TO SLIDE.
HE GRABBED HIM QUICKLY BY THE BACK. JUST THEN I GAVE A NOISY, "QUACK!"
THE STARTLED GIANT JUMPED, ALARMED, AND LET KOALA DROP UNHARMED.
TOGETHER, DOWN THE STREET WE FLED UNTIL WE FOUND AN OPEN SHED.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

War Without Adjectives

"Glorious," "ignominious"—these are words from an archaic vocabulary of war. They no longer express the feelings of civilized men and women in the presence of victory or defeat. The peoples of the world would no longer tolerate strife in the name of mere military or naval tradition, to uphold that concept of honor which among individuals was once manifested in duelling. They are through with such child's play, and with red-and-gold phrases.

Thus whatever adjectives propaganda ministries may supply as descriptive of the sea battle that ended with the sinking of the Admiral Graf Spee by its own crew, the peoples will remain more interested in the concrete meaning of the event as it bears on the probable outcome of the war. It is rather beside the point for Berlin to assert that this event had any elements of a moral victory for Germany, or for the Allies to deprecate a scuttling of the Graf Spee which may have seemed to the Germans preferable to its destruction possibly at the hands of the French Dunkerque, or to capture and examination by the Allies.

In all those ships outside Montevideo harbor were brave men, and brave men do not underestimate the courage of their "enemies," but on the contrary feel a certain bond in their common bravery. Commanders of fighting ships have earned the laurels of heroes, and from their own governments, even in defeat. An Englishman in the United States who heard a short-wave broadcast of the explosion that sank the Graf Spee instinctively remarked, "Poor fellows!" That is the way this war is being fought by the respective peoples, with little disdain on either side for the courage or the humanity of those whom circumstance has marshaled into the opposing ranks.

The German decision to scuttle the Graf Spee was apparently made, in Berlin, with special regard for the probable results of other choices and the effect these results would have on German morale. Now that the choice is made, the moving finger having writ, not all the wishfulness or wit of propaganda can wipe out these facts: that for the Allied peoples the pocket battleship no longer carries the fearsomeness of the unknown; South Atlantic trade routes are safer for shipment of needed foodstuffs and raw materials from South America; the diffusion of naval energy which the presence of the Graf Spee somewhere in that vast tract of ocean occasioned, no longer impedes more vigorous Allied naval action elsewhere.

German sources described the value of the Graf Spee's operations thus:

> Such disturbance was not limited to sinking ships, but also to indirectly damaging the enemy. Gathering vessels in convoys prevents the enemy fully exploiting his tonnage, as the speed of a convoy is indicated by the slowest vessel therein. Neutral shipowners are becoming reluctant to place ships at England's disposal because of the increasing danger and finally our raiders diminish the enemy's fighting efficiency.
>
> For months the operations of our battleships have been tying down numerous naval forces of the enemy. The British Admiralty is compelled to weaken its home fleet in order militarily to protect the communications in the South Atlantic.

Thus in hard-headed terms German commentators assessed in advance the loss sustained by the Reich Navy in the battle at the mouth of the Plata River. The strategic and economic aspects of the event are obviously of greater interest to peoples engaged in an unwelcome task than any arguments about the etiquette of the affair. They would rather not be reading or hearing reports of such battles, but as they do read them, they want to know, not whether a great military or naval tradition has been served well, but rather whether the objects of peace and justice have been brought nearer.

Selecting the Man

The season for declarations of candidacy for President of the United States is upon us. Many citizens have been thinking prayerfully about the decision they must register next November. The statement by Vice-President Garner that he is receptive merely makes it formal, as did that of Mr. Dewey before his opening-gun speech in Minneapolis. A number of candidates—such as Senators Vandenberg, Taft, and Bridges on the Republican side, and Mr. McNutt, Secretary Hull, and Mr. Farley if President Roosevelt declines a third term—have been openly or tacitly in the running for some time, and there will be others.

It is part of the democratic process that the relative merits of prospective leaders be well pondered before election. It is also part of this process that each voter should look within as well as without to find wisdom for his part in the selection that is to be made. This means that motives, loyalty, and character count above politics, prestige, or patronage. It is essential to remember that, whoever the person in the Executive chair, the Government is not upon the shoulders of mortal man but in the hands of God. To be mindful of this will help every voter toward the choice of a President who will be the best instrument for the general good.

Name Brings Fame

Several years ago the founders of a settlement in Southern Indiana pondered the question of a name for it. What should it be called? Many were suggested, but none chosen. Finally the new town's "funny man" jokingly nominated "Santa Claus." And why not? Wasn't the holiday good cheer season just around the corner? Anyway the name stuck. Today this hamlet is known throughout the United States.

Oscar L. Phillips, postmaster of Santa Claus during the last five years, already feels his prediction of the heaviest Christmas business in the history of the town is being borne out. People like to send holiday greetings and gift packages through the office to obtain the added touch of the Santa Claus imprint.

"What's in a name?" queried the Bard of Avon. Well, take the name away from Santa Claus and it would have no fame; collectors would not be interested in its postmark, Christmas givers would not use the town as a sending point, and Postmaster Phillips would be not much busier than Rip van Winkle during twenty sleepy years.

Railways Attack Subsidies

Evidence accumulates to indicate that if many of the Nation's railroads are to regain prosperity more positive action may be required. One move the railways propose is the curtailing of public subsidies to competing carriers. Typical of the situation, they say, is the recommendation by a special commission that Massachusetts's rental charge of only one dollar a year be continued for the East Boston Airport.

Boston's airport cost nearly $7,000,000 to build, and it operates at an annual deficit of $30,000, met from a special fund in the City's Park Department budget. C. E. Smith, Vice-President of the New Haven Railroad, takes this deficit, computes interest on State and City investments at 3 per cent, adds a 2 per cent retirement charge, divides the total by the number of passengers using the airport and calculates it costs taxpayers $3.33 apiece for every person that alights at or takes off from the field.

South Station, by contrast, shows an investment of $16,000,000 on which the railroads pay the City $638,000 yearly in taxes. Thus, railroad men say, the effect is that railroads, through taxes, actually subsidize, in a degree, an active competitor. They also contend railroad taxes are used in part to construct and maintain traffic arteries over which competing trucks move.

While it is true that railroads themselves benefited from land grants and other forms of subsidy in the past, these aids were discontinued seventy years ago. Also the lands were made valuable by the rails. The competitors of the railways have their cases for subsidies and these should be weighed. The question may be: How long and to what extent should public subsidy continue?

With one-quarter of the railroad mileage in the United States involved in bankruptcy proceedings, and with much of the remainder in serious fiscal position, this is a problem which needs to be faced realistically, and soon.

That man with the furtive look and a mysterious bundle under his arm is not a spy or a bomb-planter. It's merely Dad trying to smuggle a Christmas gift into the house, unobserved.

One thing about Vice-President Garner and his Presidential stand definitely commands admiration: he does not permit mere birthdays to limit him.

"Co-operatives Deny Red Tie," says headline. But they'll likely be helpless to do anything about the one they get for Christmas.

Wash Day

I DON'T SUPPOSE A LITTLE SOAP AND WATER EVER HURT ANYTHING—
HOUSE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE
COMPLAINTS AGAINST NATIONAL LABOR BOARD
CRITICISM
CHARGES OF BIAS

Overheard in an Abri

PARIS

The air alarm sounded at half past eleven in the morning and in a few minutes I had descended to our "abri," or refuge, which was in the cellar of one of the older houses in our neighborhood. The cellar of our own house and of the house next door, both modern buildings, had been ruled out as unsafe refuges in the event of bombardment from the air. This is quite characteristic; it is usually the older buildings, some of them dingy in appearance, that display the sign "abri"—a proof that solidity was a quality of old-fashioned building.

As the air alarm, a raucous blast of sirens, is supposed to sound fifteen minutes before the hostile airplanes which have been sighted can reach the city, I took time to put on warm clothes and provide myself with a gas mask before going out. The street was animated, with several little groups of men and women talking, doors and windows being hastily shut, crowds anxiously looking at the sky in various directions. I was one of the first to reach the cellar, which was some twenty steps down from the ground floor.

The shelter was well lighted with several electric bulbs; there were several metal chairs and two low wooden benches along the walls. Gradually some thirty or forty people, mostly women, with a few men and boys, drifted into the cellar and shut the door above. There is a small shop making automobile parts in the neighborhood and a number of its workers, mostly women, came into the abri.

* * *

As soon as the cellar was filled a very animated conversation started, everyone speaking very loudly in agitated voices and all at once. At first there was so much noise that it was difficult to understand what people were saying. Gradually some snatches of conversation became clearer. Women were discussing whether they should carry gas masks all the time, whether these should be removed from their containers during an alarm. Some were saying that certain types of modern bombs could destroy not only single houses, but blocks of houses at once.

Suddenly the room became still as everyone commenced to listen to a woman worker who was describing her experiences in Paris during the last war, when the huge German gun known as Big Bertha was firing on the city. Some people had run up to tell her that her sister, who was teaching in a nearby school, had perished. Rushing to the school building, she found the children in disorderly groups, shouting and crying. But her sister, as it turned out, had only received a large bump on her head from a fallen window frame.

Then the refugees in the cellar began to discuss the present war. Where would the English troops go, perhaps to the frontier of Belgium? "Now Germany and Russia are dividing Poland," said one of them. "Does this mean that after France beats Hitler she will have to fight Russia in order to get back Poland?" "Oh, let's beat Germany, then we shall see," said another. "Then perhaps we can live in peace at last," said a young worker in a corner, eating his lunch of bread and sausage with hands that were still black with the machine oil which he had not had time to wash off.

* * *

It was now almost noon and some of the people began to feel hungry. "We shall have to ask the man in charge of the shelter to put a table with refreshments here, so that we can have lunch if we are caught here at this time," said one with a laugh. Some of the factory girls began to regret that they had not brought lunches along with gas masks. Some of the men offered to go and fetch the lunches.

The conversation again became loud and general. A discussion arose as to whether one is allowed to leave a shelter during an air raid, also as to whether the men should go for the lunches. Women talked about what it would be best to take to the abri in the event of an alarm at night. Some said they would bring a pillow and a warm blanket. Others said they would take their clothes with them, so that they could dress and proceed to the factory if the alarm should last over a long period of time.

Before the question of whether the men should sally forth for the lunches was settled whistles blared forth the "All clear" signal. The crowd burst out in loud cheers and a girl cried: "How nice of our gallant defenders to have chased away the Boches just in time for us to have our lunch!"

WILLIAM HENRY CHAMBERLIN

Republican Foreign Policy: Which Way?

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

Senator Borah brought up a vital and yet troublesome problem last week, as he has a way of doing. He wrote a letter to one of Thomas E. Dewey's friends in New York, urging the necessity of the Republican Party's taking a clear-cut line on foreign policy in the forthcoming campaign. Here, indeed, is a question loaded with dynamite, a question that distinctly ought to be pondered and worked over by the Republicans, in order that the party can take a substantial and unevasive position next year without being torn in two in the process.

For what foreign policy shall it be? Shall it be Senator Borah's policy of pretty complete isolationism, both political and economic? Shall it be Henry L. Stimson's foreign policy, which involves shouldering a good deal of responsibility in world co-operation and probably in the peace-making? Shall it be Alf M. Landon's or Col. Frank Knox's policy that "politics ends at the water's edge" and much of the Roosevelt-Hull program is to be endorsed? Shall it be the Hoover or Vandenberg policies, which are several notches more isolationist than the Stimson or Landon positions, but not quite so self-contained as the Borah viewpoint? Shall it be the Taft outlook, which seems to be somewhere between Mr. Stimson and Mr. Landon? Shall it be the attitude of Atlantic seaboard Republicans who have long co-operated with British financial houses and public men? Or of Prairie State Republicans who declare they won't get worried about the aggressor nations until the armed forces arrive at Pittsburgh?

Obviously, Senator Borah wants his party to agree with him. His motive in making public a letter he had sent to the Dewey adviser—Allen Dulles, long a believer in international co-operation—was to bring out into the open these "internationalist" views and overwhelm them with what he regards as the predominantly isolationist feeling of the country.

* * *

Now, your hard-boiled politicians, your "court-house boys" who make up the working backbone of any party, have a very simple rule for policy-making. On this point they say: "Find out what the Democratic foreign policy is going to be, and be agin it." That was the rule of three out of four congressional Republicans during the arms embargo fight last summer and autumn. It is the direct opposite of the Landon view that party bickering over foreign affairs is unpatriotic. Yet the suggestion that such policies be soft-pedaled in the campaign, against which suggestion Senator Borah waxed so indignant, springs from the Stimson-Landon point of view.

In the end, the party will probably land in a compromise. It may be worth recalling that there isn't much more unity among Democrats on foreign policy, or even among New Dealers. Many of them, like Jerome Frank, are as isolationist as Senator Borah. Many congressional Democrats, especially from the North, are anti-British. And so the Democrats, too, have compromised.

But is a compromise good enough? Would it not be better to let the voters, or, at least, the delegates to the National Convention, choose between isolationism and modified world co-operation? Perhaps the three leading candidates will do that in their nomination campaigns. If Mr. Dewey follows the line of his adviser, Mr. Dulles, he may speak coherently of an active foreign policy. If Senator Vandenberg follows his past line, he will take the isolationist tack. If Senator Taft adheres to precedent, he will be somewhere in between.

Then in the subsequent campaign, the chosen candidate can make things clearer. He can either attack the Administration policies from the isolationist position, or he can say: "We believe in continuity of foreign policy, only we'll do it better!"

* * *

Foreign policy comes into domestic politics in queer ways, but surely one of the queerest was the odd dust-up last week about Herbert Hoover and the American Red Cross. Statements, denials, and contradictions flew back and forth between New York and Washington, and readers must have been baffled and faintly disgusted. Well they might have been.

What happened was briefly this: Mr. Hoover had refused to take a relief job in August under President Roosevelt's orders; he finally got his own independent relief outfit, and put his old colleague, Julius Klein, to work spending the RFC $10,000,000 loan to Finland. The former President hasn't scored so neat a little political coup for years. But nobody is really playing politics with human misery. They are just playing politics—and vying with one another in usefully relieving human misery.

All week long, in New York, Mr. Hoover outdid his energetic self with his Finnish Relief Committee. But Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, had his one moment late Friday afternoon. He called a press conference in Washington, announced in his soft Tennessee drawl that Wayne Chatfield-Taylor, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, who represents the Red Cross in Finland, had asked for $100,000, and Mr. Davis blandly added that the Red Cross was sending him $250,000. This gesture was the Democratic reply to the Hoover committee.

Odd, isn't it, that grown men introduce politics into such a field? Well, they do. And it should be noted that one eminent financier, who has been on good personal terms with every President, Republican or Democratic, for a long generation, and who had best be nameless, has contributed $5,000 apiece to both Mr. Hoover's committee and the Red Cross's work for Finland.

The Finnish committee, and the demand of numerous Republican leaders that we sever relations with Russia, show that foreign policy—of a sort—has already entered the early stages of the 1940 campaign.

Removing Mental Barriers to a Federal Union

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Nowadays there is much talk about the solution of the economic difficulties of the different countries through turning the whole of Europe into a Federal Union. It all sounds plausible.

I should like to voice what seems to me the necessary individual preparation for the realization of a European Federal Union. "The tariff barriers have to be broken down!" everybody exclaims. Now we all know that nothing can be done before it is thought. Let us consider why we have them at all. I can see as the only reason fear in different aspects: fear another nation might do better than we; fear we could lose an opportunity of expansion; fear of the future. Fear is at the bottom of every untoward condition of life. Out of this fear have grown national pride, envy, doubt and mistrust, all negative qualities which are apt to build up barriers between ourselves and our fellow-beings and prevent our seeing the good that is there for everyone. Mental barriers to good have first to be broken down before the outward barriers will fall.

Let us set about clearing our individual consciousness, dropping fear and harboring confidence in and charity toward other nations; let us stop looking down upon others and consider them equal to us; let us go about our individual work diligently and cheerfully with the expectation of good, not calculating our own gain so much as considering what good will come of it to the world in general; let us realize that every good thought and every unselfish deed breeds only good and brings ultimate success; let us work with an unbiased mind, not for competition's sake, not looking enviously at another and grudging him his success but knowing that each one of us has his abilities, his opportunities, his place to fill. In this attitude of assurance and content we can be kind, cheerful, and trusting to others, qualities appreciated by any businessman. Everybody who stands for the idea of a coming Federal Union in Europe should spread an atmosphere of good will to others and of knowledge of ultimate good for all.

These are, in my opinion, the preliminary steps to the materialization of Federal Union, starting in our consciousness, manifesting themselves first in our daily life in family and office, drawing ever wider circles and at last embracing the whole world in one unity.

E. VON STIEDA

London

"Dressing Room No. 7"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We wish to express appreciation of the two recent articles: "America Comes to the Metropolitan" in a Monitor magazine section and the Editorial Page's "Dressing Room No. 7." The Monitor is full of splendid things always, but, being a musician, we especially appreciate the author's thought, conciseness, beautiful flow of words, and efficient command of his subject. C. P. F.

Lima, Ohio

"Not Lack of Opportunity"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Regarding the question, "Do WPA workers want jobs?" my opinion is that, since the ordinary individual is looking for security, he will accept a job with the possibility of it being permanent; otherwise he is liable to want to stay with the Government. I got this idea from a former WPA worker, who informed me that his old supervisor, now a private construction foreman, had offered several of the boys he had worked with a job, but that each had refused unless guaranteed a year's work.

As one who lost his regular position in 1930 and has since been doing almost anything he could find to make an honest living—and gaining a certain sense of security in the process—I believe that it is either fear or lack of ambition, rather than a lack of opportunity, that keeps the relief worker from standing on his own feet, at least in this part of the country.

HARRY LEWIS MORDECAI

San Francisco, Calif.

Poland—150 Years Ago

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A timely and probably consoling book for those concerned about Poland is "Thaddeus of Warsaw," by Miss Jane Porter, and Miss appears on the title page, for it was written a long time ago. The first edition appeared in 1803.

This brave nation which today covers only four acres borrowed from France, once had 375,000 square miles within its boundaries. The Poland that Miss Porter acquaints us with covered 94,000 square miles. Then for a century and a quarter there were no recognized boundaries. The Versailles Treaty restored her boundaries or at least gave her new ones in 1919. In September, 1939, she fought for the right to exist just as in 1792 but against just as great odds.

Many passages in the book resemble those phrased by newspaper reporters and radio commentators last September. This volume came to my attention in a friend's library on the very day that the mechanized monsters of the enemy crossed the Polish border.

NORA MILLER

Parksley, Va.

Interdependence Day?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May we not look forward to the establishment of an International Interdependence Day to supplant our own Independence Day, or its equivalent in other countries?

Odessa, Texas (MRS.) I. F. P.

The Bookshelf

Isolationist Handbook

In 1936 a useful book on "The Discussion of Human Affairs" was published. One of its pertinent warnings was this:

> Whenever "history" is cited to "prove" an opinion, a selection of a few facts is made from the multitudinous facts of history, and such selection will be controlled by some frame of reference or conception of the nature of things.

The book was by Charles A. Beard and the advice should be applied to every page of Dr. Beard's sharp little pocket-piece, GIDDY MINDS AND FOREIGN QUARRELS (New York: Macmillan, 50 cents). For the history in this pamphlet is certainly selective. One would suppose from it that until Mahan, Beveridge, Lodge, and Theodore Roosevelt "sold imperialism" to Americans in the 1890's the United States had lived almost on a planet of its own.

He forgets to mention such things as America's lead in international action against Barbary pirates and its protests against persecution of the Jews as early as 1840. He omits the fact that the United States began to claim islands in the Pacific as early as 1813, and in 1854 persuaded Japan to drop its hermit walls. He does not recognize that the Open Door policy in China began in Civil War days.

Moreover, he takes little account of two larger facts:

1. Shrinkage in the world's size since Washington urged Americans to avoid entanglement in the "ordinary combinations and collisions" of Europe.

2. Even today American peace is possible only because one of the oceans which gives her safety is rendered safe by a friendly British fleet.

Dr. Beard's "frame of reference" is isolationism—an isolationism which is not in a positive sense historical.

Dr. Beard presents some useful facts and punctures some grandiose theories. It is useful for Americans to consider that there may be a vested interest of radio and press sensation-mongers in the excitement of "giddy minds," and it is rather fun to see holes punched in the balloons of Beveridge eloquence. It is wholesome, too, for Americans to realize that their Nation's great power cannot be exercised with wisdom or utility in all regions or all disputes.

But one must question whether such a highly selective presentation of facts coupled with prejudicial phrases—the very title is prejudicial—is helpful. Even in such a small book there is room for more facts and a more adequate appreciation of men of equal learning and sincerity who believe with Washington that "the period is not very remote when the benefits of a liberal and free commerce will pretty generally succeed to the devastation of war," and that America has inevitably a large part to play in promoting that period.

D. M. R.